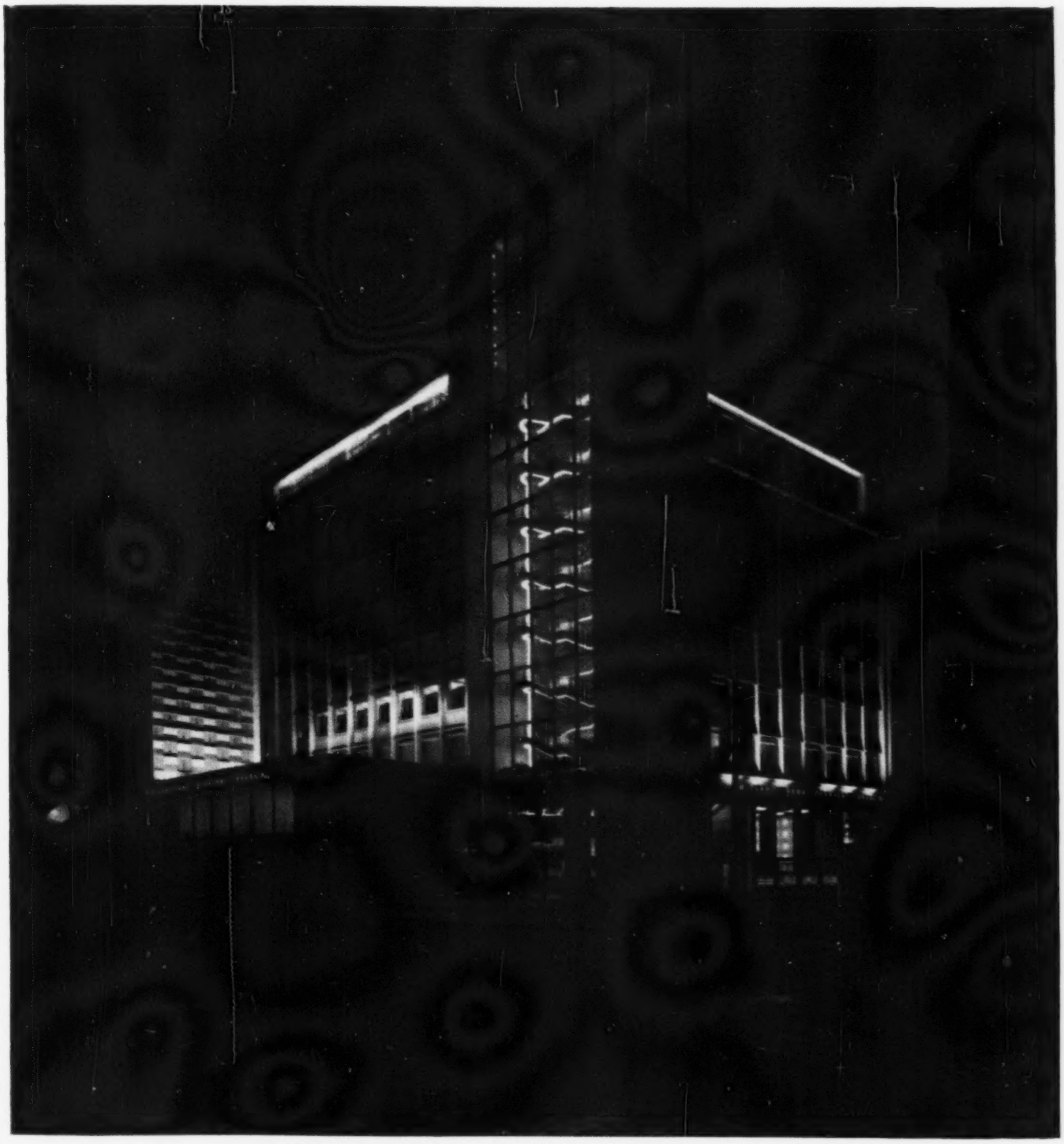
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 183, No. 3419

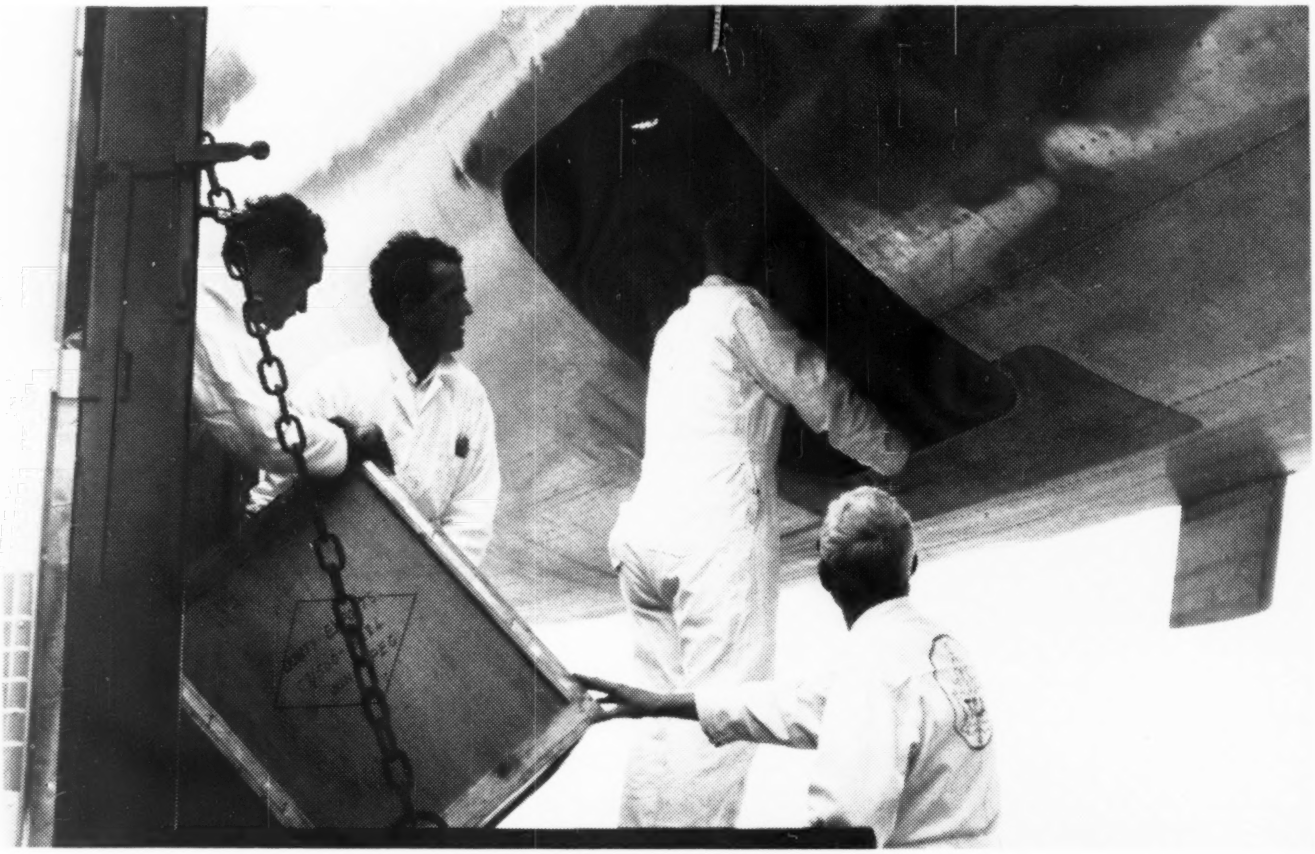
28 September 1962



PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1s. 3d. net

TCA - B·O·A·C



To get goods quickly to Canada

get two big airlines on the job

You get all the capacity you want when you use the joint TCA and BOAC freight service to Canada. You get it on the day you want it, too. For every TCA or BOAC jet (and there are services every day) carries 10,000 lb of freight. BOAC freighters carry even more—35,000 lb a flight. What's more, you can book the space you want *in advance*.

Britain to all Canada Either TCA or BOAC services go from London, Glasgow or Manchester. TCA jet services fly straight through to cities right across Canada; and TCA connections serve *every* major Canadian business centre and key points in the USA. Even for smaller towns, where there is no airport, TCA has established forwarding arrangements. No other airline can cover Canada like this!

The more you send, the lower the rates It is worth investigating how the new bulk rates could bring down air freight rates on your goods. Even small consignments can often be consolidated into larger loads—have a word with your forwarding agent about it. Ask about the other advantages of air freight, too—lower insurance, lighter packing, less risk of damage. TCA and BOAC air freight can be a very economic proposition.

Ask your Forwarding Agents for details

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES
AIR CANADA 27 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.I.
GERRARD 0424. 9 NORTH DRIVE, ST. ENOCH SQ., GLASGOW, C.I. CITY 7621
MANCHESTER: BLACKFRIARS 7033. BIRMINGHAM: CENTRAL 1617

Board of Trade Journal

Volume 183, No. 3419 28 SEPTEMBER 1962 Price 1s. 3d. net
Pages 641-688 Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

The High Commission Territories

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland

Typical of the Bechuanaland scene is this general view of Kangie, tribal capital of the Bangwaketse. The new secondary school is seen right. Bechuanaland is about three times the size of the United Kingdom. Some 95 per cent. of the population of 300,000 is engaged in stock raising, mostly on a family or tribal basis.

Recent developments have tended to focus attention on the three Territories neighbouring the Republic of South Africa which are dependencies of the United Kingdom. The following account of the Territories and of the economic developments taking place in them (prepared by S.J. Gross, First Secretary (Commercial) at Pretoria) may therefore be of interest to readers, although the small size and undeveloped nature of their economies make them at present only a very limited market for British goods.

EACH OF THE High Commission Territories is administered by a Resident Commissioner who reports to the High Commissioner for the Territories who is in turn responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The High Commissioner is also the British Ambassador to South Africa – an arrangement which recognizes the fact that, because of their geographical proximity, the Territories are inevitably closely linked with the Republic.

This is particularly so in the economic field. In all three Territories by far the largest part of the population are subsistence farmers. Opportunities for wage earning there are limited, although the position in Swaziland is changing quite rapidly. At any one time, a large number of the men in each Territory are temporarily away from home, working in the mines and farms of the Republic, and their remittances back to their families form a large part of the income of the Territories.

There is a Customs Agreement between the Republic and the three Territories which provides for the free interchange of goods between them; the Territories therefore maintain the same external tariff against other countries, including Britain, as the Republic. The import duties from the whole Customs area are received by the Republic authorities and are pooled; each Territory receives from the Republic a fixed percentage of these pooled receipts. Britain's application to join the European Common Market will clearly pose problems for the Territories given the continuance of the Customs Agreement with the Republic; it is too early to say how these problems may be solved. The Territories use the Republican Rand/cent currency (R2=£1) and there is no exchange control between them and the Republic.

Most of the agricultural surpluses of the Territories are sold for consumption in the Republic or, when for export, through the Republic's marketing organizations; these arrangements benefit the Territories since they avoid the need for expensive marketing arrangements to dispose of comparatively small quantities.

Britain's special responsibility for the economy of the Territories is recognized by annual Grants in Aid of Administration and grants and loans for development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. As will be seen below, the Colonial Development Corporation operates widely in the Territories and Britain has helped to obtain financial and technical assistance from international bodies for particular projects in the Territories.

In 1959, the High Commissioner appointed an Economic Survey Mission to conduct a general survey of the needs and natural resources of the Territories; its report, which was published by H.M. Stationery Office in 1960, gives a detailed account of each Territory. The Mission reported that, if the necessary development projects were carried out, the attainment of economic viability was a near certainty in the case of Swaziland, a reasonable probability in the the case of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and a possibility in the case of Basutoland.

Basutoland

Basutoland is largly mountainous and well-watered country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. There are no European settlers or land owners, all land being held by the Paramount Chief on behalf of the Basuto nation. The total population at the last Census was 642,000. Politically there has been a significant advance with the establishment in 1959 of an Executive Council and a legislature, half of whose members are elected.

(*Continued on next page*)

CONTENTS

PAGE
The High Commission Territories: Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland 641
Communique of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting . 645
International Monetary Fund's Record Year . . . 646
Darlington Added to List of Development Districts. Mining Machinery Mission Visits Board of Trade 647
Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty. Drawback of Import Duty on Certain Wire Used for Weaving. Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production Statistics. National Income and Expenditure 1962. Provisional Figures of Retail Trade to be Discontinued. British Film Fund Agency. Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production. Business Monitor Production Series 648
British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During October to December 1962 649
United Kingdom Trade in August 650
Import and Export Prices in August 653
Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in August. New Companies Registered During August. Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right' 654
Index of Industrial Production 655
Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries 656
Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports 659
U.K. Manufacturers' Representatives Association in Singapore. Registrations of British and Foreign Films . . 662
Government Sales by Auction 663
Consolidated List of Goods Subject to Embargo for Soviet Bloc and China (inset) . . . . i-xvi
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas . . 665
U.K. Firms at Paris 'Leather Week'. Official British Displays at Helsinki Fair 667

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

France and Greece. Italy and Denmark. Hints to Businessmen Visiting Spain and the Republic of the Philippines . . 668
Information for United Kingdom Exporters 669
Australia: Details of Tariff Changes (including Temporary Duties) 672
Australia: Tariff Board Inquiries 674
Australia: Further Tariff Inquiry. Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result 675
Australia: Revision of Customs By-laws 676
Australia: Decisions on Tariff Classifications . . . 677
New Zealand: Customs Tariff Inquiries 678
Ceylon: Import Trade Control. Imports of Cement. Imports of Gifts and Trade Samples. **Singapore:** Duty on Confectionery Containing Alcohol 679
Argentina: Modifications to Import Lists. **Cuba:** Arbitration Commissions. **Chile:** Modifications to the List of Permitted Imports. **Peru:** Reduction of Surcharge on Some Watches. **European Economic Community:** English Translations of the EEC Regulations 680
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union: Import Duty Tariff Quotas. **The Netherlands:** Import Duty Tariff Quotas. Technical Requirements for Motor Vehicles. **Portugal:** Drawback of Import Duty on Lead. **Spain:** Opening of Global Quotas 681
France: Liberalization of Imports. Duty Quota. Imports of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas. **Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:** Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes. **Algeria:** Import Quotas. Requisitioning of Business Premises 683
Republic of South Africa: Refund of Duty. Customs Tariff Application. Customs Tariff Classifications. Customs Tariff Changes. Weights and Measures Regulations 684
Equatorial African Customs Union: Common External Tariff (including the Republic of Cameroon) 685

Front Cover Photograph

Working entirely through local banks abroad, the Midland Bank has an extensive foreign business, which has expanded rapidly since the war. In June this year the Overseas Branch was moved into new premises in Gracechurch Street. The building, which was formally opened on June 14 by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, is predominantly of Portland Stone and glass and features a 132 ft. tower. Adjacent to the main entrance is a green granite wall, the material for which was discovered while tunnelling operations were in progress for a new road in the Swiss Alps. On the wall is a 17 ft. long bronze sculpture depicting 'The Spirit of Enterprise'.

High Commission Territories *(Continued)*

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Basuto economy is the high proportion of migratory labour. Estimates indicate that, at any one time, 130,000 Basutos (including 83,000 adult males, no less than 43 per cent. of the total) are employed in the mines and farms, etc. of the Republic.

The internal economy rests on agriculture and animal husbandry. The basic crop is maize though some wheat is grown; production of both is not adequate to meet needs and the balance is imported from South Africa. Livestock consists principally of sheep and goats with some cattle; exports of wool and mohair make up nearly three-quarters of total exports of which R3 million (1.5 million).

Water, for irrigation and hydro-electric power, is a potentially valuable asset. Several schemes have been mooted but more detailed examination remains necessary. The most promising so far is the Ox-Bow scheme for developing the upper reaches of the Orange River, one of the largest in Southern Africa.

Mineral resources are very few, although small quantities of diamonds have been found and prospecting operations have been taking place for some time. Very little industrial development has so far taken place in Basutoland, mainly because of the lack of natural resources, but in part also because of the obstacles imposed by the land tenure system. However, a Basutoland Factory Estate and Development Company has been formed which can offer industrialists 50 years' tenure on a trading estate to be laid out in Maseru. The Colonial Development Corporation has agreed in principle to a loan of R400,000 (£200,000) for the expansion of electricity supplies.

The comparatively primitive economy of Basutoland greatly limits the opportunities for British exporters. Total imports are valued at about R6 million (£3 million) a year but much of this consists of grain and cattle to supplement local production. General merchandise tends to come from South Africa because of the proximity of the suppliers and the small quantities involved. Nevertheless opportunities exist for British suppliers of motor vehicles (particularly four-wheel drive), earthmoving and road-making equipment such as graders and heavy tractors for the Administration, agricultural implements, textiles e.g. native prints and some other consumer goods.

Bechuanaland Protectorate

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is two and half times as large as the United Kingdom, but the population at the last Census was only 320,000 of whom 3,200 were Europeans. The country, which consists largely of a high and arid plateau, borders on the Republic and South West Africa and on Southern Rhodesia in the North-east. A new Constitution was introduced in 1960 which set up an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter having an elected majority. Mafeking, the present Capital of the Protectorate and the site of the central administration, is in the Republic and plans are being prepared for a new Capital inside the Protectorate at Gaberones.

The economy of the country depends very largely on cattle, which are reared mainly by the African population but also by European farmers who own land near the Eastern boundary. The Colonial Development Corporation have leased large ranching areas which are being developed as conditions permit. Up to 1954 all cattle exports were live but the establishment by the Corporation of the Lobatsi Abattoir has enabled most exports to be slaughtered within the Territory with a corresponding improvement in marketing possibilities and income. In 1960 the abattoir was transferred to a new company, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Ltd., in order to associate the livestock industry more closely with it; the C.D.C. continue to act as managers. A subsidiary of the Company has built a cannery to facilitate further diversification of markets. A second, smaller, abattoir may be built for cattle from the Northern areas. Exports of carcases in 1960 were worth £1·6 million and of live cattle and other cattle products (including hides) a further £0.75 million out of total exports of £2.7 million.

Only about 5 per cent. of the total area of potential arable land is cultivated. Maize, the staple food, is a marginal crop only and large quantities have to be imported; the main cereal crop is sorghum. Lack of water imposes a serious handicap to agricultural and

High Commission Territories (*Continued*)

Convoy of 16 dumpers leaving the Aveling Barford works in Johannesburg for Swaziland where they will be used in construction work on the 140 mile railway that will link the iron ore mine at Bonvu Ridge with the Mozambique border. The dumpers were delivered on site in Swaziland 37 days after receipt of the order, including the time taken in shipment from Britain and in local assembly.

other development though there may be resources of surface and near-surface water which have not hitherto been exploited.

Although hampered by high transport costs, there is some mining and export of asbestos and manganese. Exploitable deposits of coal have been proved; large scale development by open cast methods will require heavy capital investment and the economics will be governed by freight costs. Extensive brine pans may be suitable for development. Prospecting for other minerals, including gold and oil, is continuing in many parts of the Protectorate.

The little industry in the Protectorate is based on the processing of livestock. There are considerable possibilities for developing tourist attractions; the Territory is rich in game.

Imports in 1960 are estimated at about £3½ million. They consisted largely of maize, wheat and other foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles and other general merchandise. Because of the high freight costs and small quantities involved, consumer goods generally come from South Africa for the Southern part of the country and from Rhodesia for the Northern part. However, there are still opportunities for British exporters, e.g. of textiles; there is still an appreciable demand for Native prints but some change towards European patterns is taking place.

The best prospects for British exports are believed to lie in the field of plant, specialized equipment and vehicles. In large areas of the Territory, where there are no roads, most vehicles follow in the tracks left by preceeding ones; this creates a demand for vehicles with a standard track of wide, i.e. American, dimensions. At the present stage in the Territory's growth the Government is necessarily the largest purchaser of capital goods. The five-year development plan, now being drawn up, makes provision for the purchase of such items as "down the hole" drilling rigs, pumps and engines (in the water development programme); heavy road-making equipment, building materials, tele-communication equipment and technical instruments (in the roads and communications programme); and, of course, heavy duty trucks. Equipment will be needed for the building of the new Capital at Gaberones. In the private sector, a limited market should exist for specialized industrial machinery and tools for the abattoir, meat cannery and soap factory at Lobatsi, for the creamery at Francistown and for a new tannery at Shashi. Mining equipment can be imported from South Africa at competitive prices, but agricultural developments might increase the demand for tractors, though a steady market for animal-drawn agricultural implements will exist for many years.

Swaziland

Swaziland is by far the smallest in area of the Territories and has the smallest population – 237,000 at the last Census; however, it has the largest number of Europeans, about 6,000. It borders Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) as well as the Republic. Swaziland has a varied topography, including both mountains and low-lying plains; it is generally well-watered and has a favourable climate. Political development is still in its early stages; discussions are taking place about a suitable constitution. Swaziland has very much richer mineral resources than the other Territories but she is still primarily an agricultural country and the value of agricultural exports is rising.

The Swazis are mainly raisers of livestock though maize is grown as the subsistence crop. The principal cash crops are cotton, tobacco and pineapples. Irrigation is playing an increasing role in agriculture and a number of schemes have been developed in recent years, the most important by the Colonial Development Corporation. The main crops grown under irrigation are sugar, citrus and rice.

Geographical and climatic conditions are very favourable in some parts of the country for forestry, the rate of tree growth being amongst the highest in the world. Three large plantations have been developed in recent years; the most important, which was started by the Colonial Development Corporation, is linked to a new plant, costing £10 million, for the manufacture of 100,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp per annum. A final decision has not yet been reached about the exploitation of the other plantations, although a chipboard factory and a boxmill have been built.

Asbestos is the only mineral produced in quantity at present. Production in 1961 at the Havelock Mine, the only one in operation, amounted to over 30,000 tons and the value has been rising in recent years to record levels. Other deposits of asbestos have been found and initial development is under way.

A large deposit of iron ore at Bomvu Ridge is being developed by a company in which South Africa and British interests are participating. A contract for the supply of 12 million tons of ore over ten years from 1965 has been signed with Japanese steel interests.

To enable this ore to be shipped, a 140 mile long railway is being built from the mine to the Mozambique border where it will link with the existing railway to Lourenco Marques. The contract for the construction of the railway has been awarded to a consortium of three South African firms. British interests are, however, supplying equipment for the construction of the permanent way (one British firm has just delivered 16 dumpers on site in Swaziland only 37 days from the receipt of the order; this period included shipment from the U.K. and local assembly) as well as singalling and communications equipment. Although the railway is primarily intended for the shipment of iron ore, it will also facilitate exports of other minerals, including coal, and sugar, fruit and wood pulp. Large deposits of copper-nickel ore have been discovered and likely interests have been approached about their development.

Industries in Swaziland are concerned mainly with the processing of agricultural, livestock and forestry products. Reference has already been made to the pulp and chipboard plants. Two sugar mills have been built in recent years, whose output shares in South African exports and thus benefits from the Sugar Agreement with Britain. A cannery at Malkerns handles mainly pineapples and tomatoes.

(*Continued on next page*)

High Commission Territories *(Continued)*

Factors limiting further industrial development have included shortage of power and of good transport facilities. The Government has decided to proceed with the Edwaleni hydro-electric project on the Usutu River, with an installed capacity of 10 MW in its first stage, and tenders, some from Britain, for the plant are now being examined. Improvement of roads is also going on at an appreciable rate with the assistance, *inter alia*, of a $2·8 million loan from the International Development Association.

Exports have doubled in the last decade; for 1961 they are estimated at about R13.4 million (£6.7 million), of which R5.8 million comprised asbestos. In 1960 and 1961, the total value of agricultural exports including processed materials, exceeded the value of mining exports.

Imports, estimated at R10 million in 1961, consist largely of foodstuffs, building materials and consumer goods. Prospects for British exporters in the immediate future exist mainly in the supply of capital equipment for the new transport improvements, including the railway (though most of the latter's requirements of large items of equipment have already been ordered), for the hydro-electric project at Edwaleni and for the industrial concerns referred to above. Requirements of trucks and passenger vehicles are growing. Because of transport costs and relative accessibility, most imports of consumer goods come at present from the Republic although there are opportunities for British made Native prints and other textiles. However, the rail link with Lourenco Marques that will become available in a couple of years' time, will provide new opportunities for selling and distributing a wide range of British consumer goods to a market that seems likely to grow appreciably and to develop more sophisticated tastes as the economy progresses. The outlook for Swaziland is bright.

Purchasing Methods

Purchases by the public authorities in the Territories are made either by tender or through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, or by direct purchase from distributors in the Territories or the Republic; the latter method is sometimes favoured because it is believed that it may yield better servicing and spares facilities. Wherever possible, requests for tenders are published in the Export Services Bulletin. The Colonial Development Corporation, which has a regional office for the Territories in Johannesburg, buys through its London purchasing office or by local tender. The industrial organizations normally make any sizeable purchases through their headquarter offices either in the Republic or in London; one large organization has its buying headquarters in the Federation.

European purchases of consumer goods are often made in neighbouring towns in the Republic since shopping facilities within the Territories are limited; there is some direct import from Britain. For African purchases, there is a wide network of trading posts throughout the three Territories. In some cases, particularly in Basutoland, these are branches of wholesale organizations with headquarters in the Republic; in other cases, the posts are run by their owners, usually European but occasionally African. These trading posts stock a large variety of the cheaper consumer and household goods, particularly textiles, clothing and footwear, haberdashery, foodstuffs, cleaning materials etc. as well as agricultural implements, seed and fertilizer. In some cases, the latter are supplied to the African on credit against repayment in produce when the harvest has been gathered. The trading stores purchase their supplies from wholesale distributors in the Republic, particularly Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Durban and Wepener for Basutoland, Johannesburg (Bulawayo for the North) for the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Durban and Johannesburg for Swaziland. Reference has already been made to the possibility of increased imports direct from Britain when the railway in Swaziland is completed. Although, of necessity, the African generally purchases cheaper goods, he is discriminating in quality and usually very brand conscious. More expensive purchases are often made in the Republic by the migrant labourer when due to return to his own country.

Import Licensing

Because of the Customs Agreement with the Republic and the absence of border controls, import licences are, in general, required for the import into the Territories of those goods subject to licensinging in the Republic. For goods imported via Republic ports, licences are issued by the Republic authorities or by those in the Territories; for goods imported via non-Republic ports, licences are issued by the Territories' authorities. Applications for licences should be addressed to the Government Secretary at Maseru for Basutoland, at Mafeking, Cape Province, South Africa for the Bechuanaland Protectorate and at Mbabane for Swaziland. Goods from overseas destined for the Territories are subject to much the same import restrictions as if they were being imported for consumption in the Republic but the authorities in the Territories use discretion in the light of the Territories' own needs and interests.

Conclusion

As the above account indicates, the openings for British exporters in the Territories are at present very limited except for certain classes of capital goods. Nevertheless, they are a market which should be borne in mind since the trend of imports will be upwards as their economy develops; this is particularly so in the case of Swaziland. Commercial inquiries relating to the Territories should be addressed to the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade or, in the case of Basutoland, to the British Consulate-General (Commercial Section), 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban, Natal and, for Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, to the British Embassy (Commercial Section), 6 Hill Street, Pretoria, Transvaal. These Posts will get in touch with the Resident Commissioners' Offices in the Territories as required. The Embassy also wishes to thank the Resident Commissioners' Offices for the valuable information they supplied for use in the preparation of this article.

NOTICE TO JOURNAL READERS AND ADVERTISERS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (Annual Subscription £3 18s. 0d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

© Crown Copyright 1962

Extracts may be published if the source is duly acknowledged, except that permission of the authors must be obtained to reproduce signed articles.

Subscriptions and Sales Inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the above addresses.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192.) Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of H.M. Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876—Ext. 147.) Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 3718.)

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

Reprints of Articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies.)

Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

Communique of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting

The final communique, following the meeting in London of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers which began on September 10 and ended on September 19, is given below.

THE MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH Prime Ministers was concluded on September 19. This was the first occasion on which Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago have been represented, as independent countries, at a Commonwealth Meeting; and the presence of their Prime Ministers, together representing 15 million people who have achieved independence since the last Commonwealth Meeting in 1961, was welcomed by the other Commonwealth Governments. During the course of the Meeting the Prime Ministers were informed that Uganda, with a population of nearly 7 million, will attain independence in October, 1962; and they agreed that Uganda should then be admitted to membership of the Commonwealth. They also noted with satisfaction the great progress made towards the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia by August, 31 1963: this would enable the State of Singapore, the territories of North Borneo and Sarawak and, it is hoped, the State of Brunei, with a combined population of about 3 million, to achieve independence as part of the enlarged Federation. They were informed that Tanganyika would adopt a republican form of constitution in December, 1962; and they agreed that Tanganyika should thereafter remain a member of the Commonwealth as a republic.

In the course of their discussions the Prime Ministers have taken the opportunity to hold their customary review of international affairs and have exchanged views on the political situation in various parts of the world. They took note, in particular, of the proposals relating to the Congo which were recently put forward by the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, and they expressed the hope that these would prove to be the basis for a speedy and constructive settlement.

The Prime Ministers agreed that the need for disarmament had been intensified by the steady development of ever more powerful weapons. They re-affirmed the principles laid down in their Statement on Disarmament of March 17, 1961, and expressed their conviction that the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva should continue its efforts towards a Treaty for General and Complete Disarmament in accordance with these principles. They noted that discussions on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests had also been taking place in Geneva and expressed the hope that these efforts would be successful in bringing into being an effective Treaty to eradicate this source of fear and danger to mankind.

The primary object of this meeting was, however, to review the progress made in the negotiations in Brussels about the conditions on which Britain might join the European Economic Community, and to examine the nature and prospects of safeguards for the trade of other Commonwealth countries. The greater part of the meeting has been devoted to the discussions of this complex question. Although this discussion has disclosed many differences of viewpoint and many uncertainties, all the exchanges have been conducted in the frank and friendly atmosphere which characterizes Commonwealth meetings. This has re-affirmed the common determination to strengthen the links between the countries of the Commonwealth.

The Prime Ministers declared that, in all the countries of the Commonwealth, the constant objective of policy is to promote peace and economic progress throughout the world and thus to help to create conditions in which mankind can flourish in freedom unfettered by poverty, ignorance or disease. In furtherance of this purpose all Commonwealth Governments are resolved to do their utmost to foster the harmonious development and steady expansion of world trade.

They note with concern that trade and industry in the developing countries as well as in some of the more developed countries which are large producers of primary products for export, have been adversely affected by widely fluctuating commodity prices and a progressive worsening of the terms of trade. They see this as a problem which calls for progressive policies in relation to international trade and finance so that demand for the products of those countries can be sustained and increased, and larger and more dependable trade outlets assured to them.

To meet the needs of the developing countries they will support policies designed to raise the living standards of the peoples of these countries and to help them to achieve the economic, social and cultural progress to which they aspire. To this end they consider that improved opportunities and conditions for trade are even more important than financial aid. They recognize the need for the developing countries to have easier access to outside markets for the products of their industries as they become established and the desirabliity of this being reflected in the policies of the more developed countries.

To meet the needs of the producers of agricultural commodities, Commonwealth Governments will support policies and initiatives designed to maintain and expand world trade in these commodities and to improve the organization of the world market in a manner fair alike to producers and to consumers. They will support a fresh and vigorous approach to the negotiation of international commodity agreements to this end. In any such approach principles of price, production and trade access would need to be applied, on a commodity by commodity basis, so as to encourage maximum consumption without over-stimulating production and to offer to efficient producing countries adequate access and stable prices at a fair and reasonable level. They believe that, in the disposal of any surplus of agricultural products, opportunity should be taken, to the fullest extent compatible with the legitimate interests of traditional suppliers, to meet the needs of those peoples of the world who are in want.

The Prime Ministers expressed the readiness of their Governments to join in comprehensive international efforts by all available means to expand world trade in both primary products and manufacturers. They recognized the important contribution which the European Economic Community and other regional groups could make in such efforts. They hoped that the general objectives set out above would be shared by the members of the European Economic Community. They also took note, in this connection, that legislation was at present before the United States Congress which could materially assist in this aim.

The Prime Ministers were informed of and considered the stage reached in Britain's negotiations with the European Economic Community, and discussed the arrangements which might be made to meet the special needs of other Commonwealth countries if Britain joined the Community.

British Ministers set out the broad political and economic considerations which had led the British Government to initiate the negotiations in Brussels. They emphasized that, in the view of the British Government, Britain's accession to the Community on satisfactory terms would have the result of strengthening the position of Britain, of the Commonwealth and of Europe.

They explained in detail the position so far reached in the negotiations in Brussels and emphasized the principal points among the many provisional arrangements which had been worked out. In the first place, an offer of association on advantageous economic terms was open to Commonwealth countries in Africa and the Caribbean and the majority of British dependent territories. Should certain of the countries not become associated, the provisional agreement reached in Brussels offered further discussion in the course of the negotiations with a view to the possible conclusion of other arrangements.

Secondly, the Community were prepared to negotiate as soon as possible trade agreements with India, Pakistan and Ceylon which would have the declared objective of developing mutual trade to maintain and, as much as possible, to increase the level of their foreign currency receipts and in general facilitate the implementation of their development plans.

Thirdly, as regards temperate products, the enlarged Community would make, at the time of British accession, two important declarations. One would express their intention to initiate discussions on international commodity agreements for temperate foodstuffs on a world-wide basis. It would recognize the greatly increased responsibilities of the

(*Continued on next page*)

Prime Ministers Meeting Communique (*Continued*)

enlarged Community by reason of its predominant position amongst world importers. The second declaration would relate to the price policy of the Community. While taking appropriate measures to raise the individual earnings of those engaged in agriculture in the Community, the Community would do its utmost to contribute to a harmonious development of world trade providing for a satisfactory level of trade between the Community and third countries, including Commonwealth countries. British Ministers considered that the policy which the enlarged Community intended to pursue would offer reasonable opportunities in its markets for exports of temperate agricultural products.

The representatives of other Commonwealth Governments welcomed this opportunity for personal consultation on this issue and for supplementing the exchanges of information and consultation which had already taken place between Ministers and officials. They took note of the considerations which had influenced the British Government in deciding to accede to the European Economic Community if satisfactory terms could be secured. They recognized that, after full and continuing consultation with the other countries of the Commonwealth and in the light of the further negotiations to be held with the members of the Community, the responsibility for the final decision would rest with the British Government.

The representatives of the other Commonwealth countries freely acknowledged the strenuous efforts which the British Government have made to ensure on the part of the Six a full understanding of the safeguards required, if Britain's entry into the Common Market is not to be on such terms and conditions as to impair their vital interests. They expressed their hope that the members of the European Economic Community will wish to preserve and encourage a strong and growing Commonwealth, in furtherance of their own ideals of an expanding and peaceful world order.

At the same time the representatives of various Commonwealth Governments expressed anxieties about the possible effects of Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. They trusted that, should there be closer association between Britain and Europe, it would not be allowed, as it developed, to weaken the cohesion of the Commonwealth or its influence for peace and progress in the world. They drew attention to the difficulties to which these developments could give rise in relation to their trade both with Britain and with other countries. They explained the economic points of special concern to their respective countries and the extent to which their interests had not so far been met in the Brussels negotiations.

Some independent African countries considered that association with the Community under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome would not be acceptable to them. On the other hand the Government of Sierra Leone wished to consider further their attitude towards association, after consultation with other African territories which are not members of the Commonwealth. In the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago will be willing to accept association, and Jamaica will wish to consider their attitude further. The Prime Ministers were informed that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is willing to accept association; and they were also informed that, after appropriate consultations, it seemed likely that the majority of the British dependent territories eligible for association would wish to accept it.

The representatives of India, Pakistan and Ceylon urged that, if Britain entered the Community, the trade agreements which the enlarged Community had offered to negotiate with their Governments should be concluded as soon as possible and that, meanwhile, no change should be made in their existing trade arrangements with Britain. They expressed their apprehension that if the treatment of their products in the United Kingdom was altered before wider trading arrangements had been worked out for the enlarged Community, their foreign exchange earnings and investment in export industries would be adversely affected at a critical stage in the implementation of their development plans.

Importance was attached to the need for securing adequate safeguards to protect the essential interests of Commonwealth producers of temperate foodstuffs and other agricultural products, including tropical products, as well as certain raw materials for which zero tariffs had been requested. The importance for some Commonwealth countries of trade in a broad range of manufactured and processed goods was also emphasized.

The Prime Ministers took note that the negotiations in Brussels were incomplete and that a number of important questions had still to be negotiated. Only when the full terms were known would it be possible to form a final judgment.

It was agreed that, when the negotiations were resumed, British Ministers would take full account of the views, both general and particular, which had been expressed on behalf of other Commonwealth Governments at this Meeting and would continue their efforts to safeguard essential Commonwealth interests. The British Government undertook to continue to arrange for the closest consultation with other Commonwealth Governments during the remainder of their negotiations with the European Economic Community.

International Monetary Fund's Record Year

IN HIS SPEECH to the International Monetary Fund annual meeting in Washington on September 19, Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the successful recovery of sterling during the past twelve months had been a remarkable justification of the policies of the Fund and of those of the United Kingdom.

'Last year's annual meeting in Vienna', Mr. Maudling said, 'took place only a few weeks after the Fund had completed its largest individual transaction, namely the United Kingdom's drawing of the equivalent of $1·5 billion and the stand-by arrangement which gave us the right to draw the equivalent of a further $500 million. A few weeks before this year's meeting we completed the re-purchase of our drawing'.

Mr. Maudling said that the Annual Report of the Executive Directors rightly emphasized what a record year this had been for the Fund in every phase of its operating.

Moreover, a commendable development in the Fund's policies had led to the use of a wider range of members' currencies, not only in drawings but also in re-purchases. There had been a remarkable change from the practice in the earlier years of the Fund's operations, when drawings and re-purchases were overwhelmingly made in United States' dollars. The new policy of diversifying drawings and re-purchases, based as it was on a process of consultation with the managing director and his staff, took account of the welcome fact that an increasing number of currencies could now be regarded as usable for the transactions of the Fund.

Mr. Maudling said that he was particularly glad to read the references in the Report to the problems of the primary producers, and to note that the Fund was already doing a great deal – and on an increasing scale –to help them with their short-term balance of payments difficulties. The Annual Report did right to emphasize the serious problems created for the world by the relatively unsatisfactory development of the export earnings of some countries. 'I welcome the prospect of new international agreements for coffee and cocoa', he said, 'designed to prevent major falls in prices while tackling the underlying problems of imbalance between supply and demand; and also the attention which is being given in the GATT to the possibilities of improving the outlets for the trade of developing countries. In this connection I welcome also the fact that the Fund is associated with the current United Nations study of the problems arising from fluctuations in receipts from exports of primary products'.

The development aid provided from so many sources was vital, but much development might be sterile, if growing industrialization was not permitted to lead to growing export earnings. 'Aid without trade', Mr. Maudling said, 'is not enough. We are told with authority that it is more blessed to give than to receive: it certainly appears in many cases to be easier. We in the industrialized countries must be ready to do both.

'This leads me to the wider problems that face us in the field of trade and payments as a whole. First I would stress that in my

I.M.F.'s Record Year (*Continued*)

view the immediate situation is more encouraging than might have been expected a year ago. Most major trading countries are much nearer to balance. And the last year has seen such encouraging developments as the Borrowing Scheme, the entry of the United States into the foreign exchange markets, and the growing co-operation on financial and monetary matters in OECD and between central banks.

Borrowing Scheme and Market Intervention

'The Fund Borrowing Scheme will ensure an impressive enlargement of the resources available to the Fund in case of need and will notably spread the burden which previously rested too exclusively on the broad shoulders of the United States. At a time when the Fund's operations were in danger of being impeded by a shortage of other strong currencies, the Borrowing Scheme comes as a means of providing the Fund with additional amounts of those currencies in a way which will take full account of the economic strength of the countries concerned at the time of the operation.

'Moreover, the United States' authorities have been implementing their decision to intervene directly in the foreign exchange markets, like others among us, to smooth and control movements in the exchange rate. I attach great importance to this decision

'These developments demonstrate that the Fund and its Members are ready to adapt their thought and action to cope with the developing world situation. Much, therefore, has been accomplished and the position of the reserve currencies and of the payments system that rests upon them is one of great strength.

Looking Ahead

'I believe it is universally accepted that a growing volume of world trade calls in the long run for a growing volume of liquidity, even if not necessarily in arithmetic proportion. Of course there is scope for arguing at any given time whether total liquidity is adequate, or whether there is enough liquidity but unevenly distributed, or whether the liquid resources available are not themselves liquid enough. I am not concerned now with the immediate position to which I have just referred, but with the contribution that the international payments system should make in the future to the growth of world trade and production.

'There are those who argued for a return to the classical gold standard. I find it difficult to accept this proposition. Either it means that the volume of world trade must be tied to the amount of gold that can be mined and acquired by monetary authorities, which seems to me a proposition that is not intellectually sustainable, or the volume of gold available must be brought in line with world reserve requirements by variations in the price of gold, and the difficulties of this course are only too clear to all of us.

'At present gold is supplemented by the two reserve currencies – the dollar and the pound sterling. But there is a fundamental difficulty about this system, namely that the reserve currencies are short-term liabilities of the United States and the United Kingdom – one nation's reserves is another nation's debt. The rate of growth of these liabilities cannot be a matter of indifference. Requests for payment may arise at times and in volumes that are determined by factors wholly outside the control of the debtor, but nevertheless they have to be promptly met. If the amounts of such currencies held as reserve assets increase too much there will inevitably be some doubt as to whether any further extension of these holdings would be prudent and practicable. The expansion of the system at any one time is therefore subject to limitations and this may inhibit the growth of world trade and production.

Supplementing Present Arrangements

'The gold exchange system has already undergone extensive development in the last seventeen years, particularly in the much wider use of the dollar. But despite the many advantages of the system as we know it today, I cannot believe that its evolution can stop here, or that we already have the final answer to the longer-term problems. We shall have to be prepared to supplement present international payments arrangements if we are to make certain that they do not act as a brake upon the possible expansion of world trade and production.'

Mr. Maudling put the suggestion that the Fund might provide the basis of a multilateral system of a more regular and automatic character which would be capable of expansion to the extent necessary at any time. 'Some people have seen', he said 'in the obligations created under the Borrowing Scheme the germ of a truly international paper which might in due time become acceptable and transferable between the monetary authorities and so become a familiar holding among reserve assets. It would certainly be worth while to explore this possibility. I am myself, moreover, attracted by the thought that we might develop a system of co-operation between the leading trading countries in the form of a mutual currency account in the Fund. By this I have in mind an arrangement of a multilateral character under which countries could continue to acquire the currency of another country which was temporarily surplus in the markets and use it to establish claims on a mutual currency account, which they could themselves use when their situations were reversed'.

Basis for Advance

'To sum up. Great progress has been made in the past year. The international payments system has been strengthened as have the positions of individual countries. The financial foundations of the gold exchange system are solid. But our tasks are not completed. The growing changing world urges us to continue our advance. Our objective must be to facilitate the maximum expansion of world trade and avoid unnecessary obstacles to economic growth in the world as a whole or in individual countries. I am sure it can be attained.'

Darlington Added to List of Development Districts

FOLLOWING A MEETING between the British Transport Commission and the trade unions concerned, during which the plans for reorganizing the main railway workshops were discussed, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade announced on September 19 that in view of the British Transport Commission's proposal to run down and eventually close the locomotive works at Darlington as part of their plans for reorganizing the main railway workshops, he was adding Darlington forthwith to the list of development districts. In consequence all the facilities of the Local Employment Act were now available for projects in the Darlington area.

Note: Darlington was part of the North-Eastern Development Area under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, but when the Local Employment Act came into force on April 1, 1960, it was not suffering from a high and persistent rate of unemployment and accordingly was not listed as a development district.

In August 1962, the rate of wholly unemployed in Darlington was 2.5 per cent. (1,211 workers.)

Mining Machinery Mission Visits Board of Trade

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, received on Tuesday Mr. James Anderson and other members of the British Mining Machinery Mission which visited India in December 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* December 15, 1961, page 1204). The Minister expressed his appreciation of the report published by the Mission which was submitted to the Board of Trade last July.

There was a valuable discussion of the report and the Minister encouraged the industry in its efforts to secure worthwhile business from the coal-mining industry in India.

Note: A copy of the report can be seen at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, or at the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

IFC Annual Report

The International Finance Corporation has published its Sixth Annual Report covering the fiscal year 1961/62. Inquiries for copies should be addressed to IFC, 27 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective references shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by October 12, 1962.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.29	Tungsten hexafluoride	As in previous column	December 31, 1963	5743
29.34	Tri-*n*-butylaluminium	As in previous column	December 31, 1963	5407

Drawback of Import Duty on Certain Wire used for Weaving

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on imported wire for weaving, and subsequent incorporation, in the United Kingdom, in asbestos jointing material for export.

Imported material

34 s.w.g. bright annealed mild steel wire

Exported goods

Reinforced asbestos jointing material

Representations which interested parties may wish to make should be addressed in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than October 15, 1962.

Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production Statistics

THE SECOND issue of the bulletin of statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production, has been published. This edition brings up to date information contained in the first bulletin, which was published in April. Several new tables have been introduced, among them indices of hourly wage rates and of normal hours analysed by industry group, the movement of earnings and hours worked by men during the period 1947-1961, and analyses of school-leavers entering employment by industry group and type of employment. In the section dealing with profits, there are new tables giving details for public quoted companies of appropriation of income, balance sheet summaries and sources and uses of capital fund. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 12s. 6d.

National Income and Expenditure, 1962

THE National Income Blue Book for 1962 gives details of national income and expenditure for the eleven years 1951 to 1961. In addition it contains summary tables which also cover the years 1938 and 1946 to 1950: these tables thus provide a set of summary figures on a consistent basis for 1938 and all the post-war years.

Preliminary figures for 1961 and for the years since 1956 were published earlier this year in Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Expenditure (Cmnd. 1679). The Blue Book greatly expands the information given there. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s.

Provisional Figures of Retail Trade to be Discontinued

FOR SOME YEARS a provisional estimate of total retail sales has been published about three weeks in advance of the detailed final figures for the month. This provisional estimate has been derived from a special preliminary compilation of the early returns received and has, inevitably, been subject to a rather greater margin of error than the final figures based on the complete sample. The size of the sampling error from the early returns depends upon how uniform is the trading experience of retailers, and recently, in occasional months, this experience has been so diverse as to necessitate the early estimates having to be significantly corrected by the final results. It has been decided, therefore, to discontinue publication of the provisional estimate in order to avoid the risk of occasionally misleading users of these statistics.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended August 25, 1962:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£351,925	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£38,678	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£36,330	£426,933
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£71,141
		£498,074
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to August 31, 1962, approximately covering entertainments to August 25, 1962		£364,400

The tenth interim allocation for the fifth distribution period will be at the rate of 46 per cent.

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of Industrial Production for Northern Ireland for July, 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 112 (1958 = 100). This is twelve points lower than the index for June, 1962, and eleven points higher than that for July, 1961.

The index numbers of the main industrial groups in July, 1962, with the increase or decrease on July, 1961, shown in brackets are: Textiles 88 (+2 points); Clothing 105 (+6); Engineering and metals 107 (+22); Food, drink and tobacco 124 (-6); Timber and furniture 106 (+26); Other manufacturing industries 126 (+6); Construction 138 (+27); Gas, electricity and water 105 (+7).

Business Monitor Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Internal Combustion Engines for June 1962.
Home-grown Timber for July 1962.
Wood Chipboard for July 1962.
Pottery and Electrical Ware for July 1962.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Bedding for April-June 1962.
Domestic Hollow-ware for April-June 1962.

Bulletin for Industry

The current issue of the 'Bulletin for Industry' includes articles on trends in world trade, and progress in construction. Copies free from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During October to December 1962

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during October to December 1962.

AUSTRALIA				
(Sydney)	J. R. Morley	British Trade Commissioner	From November	In present post since 1960.
CANADA				
(Montreal)	†*E. G. Wickens	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	November	In present post since 1957.
(Toronto)	†C. W. Blackman, M.B.E.	British Trade Commissioner	End October	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Pretoria) and Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Chittagong).
CEYLON				
(Colombo)	J. C. Sloman	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Has also served in the Trade Commission Office in Pakistan (Lahore).
GHANA				
(Accra)	†T. A. Cooper	British Trade Commissioner	October/November	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Auckland) and the British West Indies (Trinidad).
HONG KONG	J. K. B. Davenport, M.B.E.	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Previously served in Trade Commission Office, Bombay, India.
INDIA				
(Eastern India-Calcutta)	M. J. Marshall	Principal British Trade Commissioner	September/October	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal and Edmonton).
(Madras)	G. H. Pecover	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Delhi.
NEW ZEALAND				
(Auckland)	D. P. Dick	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From October	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi).
NIGERIA				
(Lagos)	†*D. H. Mather	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	November	Served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Lahore) and Nigeria (Ibadan).
PAKISTAN				
(Dacca)	*O. E. Goddard	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From October	Has served in the Trade Commission Office in India (Bombay). In present post since 1960.
(Karachi)	R. W. B. Carter	Senior British Trade Commissioner	October	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in India (Calcutta and New Delhi), Ghana (Accra) and Ceylon (Colombo).
BOLIVIA				
(La Paz)	S. W. Martin	Second Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1961.
CAMBODIA				
(Phnom Penh)	L. A. Taylor	Second Secretary (Commercial)	End September/October	Has served as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Thailand (Bangkok).
IRAN				
(Tehran)	H. Phillips	Counsellor (Economic)	From mid-October	In present post since 1960.
JAPAN				
(Tokyo)	†*J. C. Edmonds	First Secretary (Commercial)	December	In present post since 1960.
LIBERIA				
(Monrovia)	*E. G. Andrews	First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul	October	In present post since 1959.
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES				
(Willemstad, Curacao)	*D. J. Pearson	Vice-Consul	October	Has been in present post since 1961.
PERSIAN GULF-TRUCIAL STATES				
(Bahrain)	†A. Lindsay	Commercial Officer	November	In present post since 1961.
PHILIPPINES				
(Manila)	*D. P. Aiers	First Secretary (Commercial)	End October	In present post since 1958.
SOUTH AFRICA				
(Cape Town)	†*W. N. R. Maxwell	Consul	From November	Has also served as British Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.
SPAIN				
(Barcelona)	†B. C. A. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Consul-General	End October/November	Has served as First Secretary (Commercial) in France (Paris) and as Counsellor (Commercial) in Burma (Rangoon) and Mexico (Mexico City).
UNITED STATES				
(Miami)	F. Smitherman, M.B.E.	Consul	October	In present post since 1960.
(New York)	†I. T. Steven	Consul (Commercial)	From November	In present post since 1960.

* Not returning to Post. † First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Greenings
N. GREENING & SONS LTD
ESTABLISHED 1799

WOVEN WIRE PERFORATED METAL
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT

N. GREENING & SONS LTD. P.O. BOX 22, BRITANNIA WORKS, WARRINGTON, ENGLAND. PHONE: WARRINGTON 32401 TELEX NO. 62195
NG 120

United Kingdom Trade in August

SINCE THE BEGINNING of this year United Kingdom exports have been on a firmly rising trend. In the three months June-August the value of exports was 2½ per cent. more, seasonally adjusted, than in the previous three months and 5½ per cent. more than in the last quarter of 1961. This has stemmed from continued growth in exports to Western Europe and a recovery in exports to the sterling area since the beginning of this year. During 1961 exports to the sterling area were declining. The large drop in exports in August was in exports of engineering products, much of it due to erratic movements in exports of ships and aircraft. It is not thought that the strike of lightermen at the London Docks in the last week of August will have affected the trade figures for that month.

Imports, too, have been rising. In the three months June-August they were 4½ per cent. more than in the previous three months and 5 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of 1961. The increase in imports began with large consignments of fruit and vegetables and animal feedingstuffs. Imports of fruit and vegetables are now falling again but there is some evidence in the figures for the last two months that imports of industrial materials may now be rising.

Because imports have increased faster than exports in recent months the deficit in the balance of trade (the difference between imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.) has increased but was no higher than the average for 1961. In June-August the deficit was £47 million a month seasonally adjusted; in the previous three months it was £38 million and in the year 1961 £46 million a month.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 2nd Quarter	311·3	372·0	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
1962 March	322·4	389·7	14·9
April	327·3	349·1	14·2
May	337·6	411·6	15·6
June	317·0	369·9	13·4
July	327·8	387·2	12·3
August	289·8	382·2	10·6
January-August	316·4	377·0	13·0

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

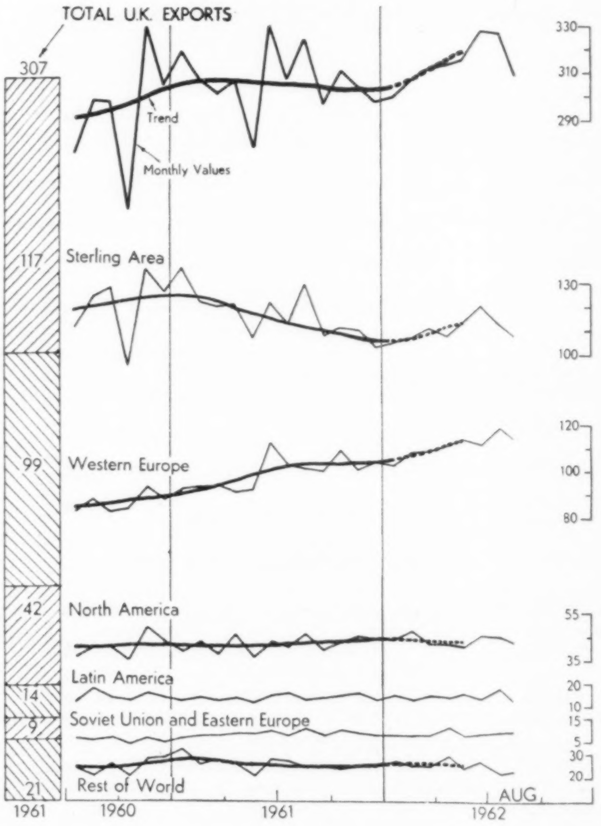
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 2nd Quarter	305	362	14
3rd Quarter	309	358	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
2nd Quarter	319	369	14
1962 March	312	358	11
April	314	359	14
May	316	379	15
June	328	369	14
July	327	390	14
August	309	387	12
January-August	314	373	13
March-May	314	365	13
June-August	322	382	13

Exports

The rapid growth of exports to Western Europe that has been a feature of our trade in the last few years continued in recent months. Half of the increase in United Kingdom exports between the three-month periods March-May and June-August was in exports to these markets; these rose by 4 per cent. The increase was more than accounted for by one of 8 per cent. in exports to the Common Market; there was a reduction of 3 per cent. in exports to EFTA countries. Exports to other countries in Western Europe were 16 per cent. more.

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961		1962							
	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Sterling Area	110	103	105	107	111	108	114	121	113	108
Western Europe	101	104	103	108	109	111	114	112	119	114
North America	45	4	44	47	42	42	41	46	45	43
Latin America	16	13	15	13	15	14	16	14	18	13
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	8	8	8	8	11	8	9	9	10
Rest of World	25	25	27	25	25	29	24	27	22	23
Total	304	298	300	307	312	314	316	328	327	309

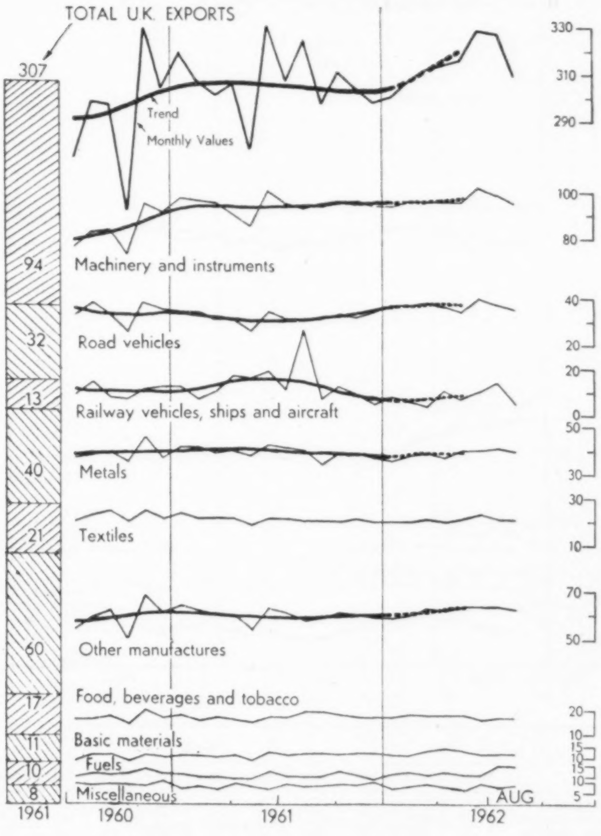
Exports to the sterling area continued to recover, after declining throughout 1961, with an increase of 3 per cent. between March-May and June-August. Exports to Australia and New Zealand continued to grow with increases of 7 per cent. and 5 per cent respectively; on the other hand, exports to India fell by 13 per cent. Exports to other sterling area countries made a major contribution to the total increase in exports to the sterling area, rising by 4 per cent.; exports to these countries had been maintained during 1961 but were much reduced in the first five months of this year.

Exports to North America, which had faltered in the second quarter after rising continuously during 1961 and early 1962, recovered strongly in June-August when they were 7 per cent. more than the previous three months. The setback, and the subsequent recovery, was mainly in exports to Canada. In June-August exports to the United States were 3 per cent. more than in the previous three months and 18 per cent. more than a year earlier.

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have continued to increase after falling in the first quarter and in June-August had more than regained the rates reached last year.

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. per month



	1961		1962							
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	17	17	17
Basic materials	12	12	11	11	13	14	13	12	12	12
Fuels, etc.	10	9	11	12	11	12	11	11	15	15
Manufactures	257	250	254	258	261	262	265	279	275	257
Engineering products	137	133	140	140	138	144	139	150	149	133
Machinery and instruments	96	94	94	96	96	96	96	102	99	95
Road vehicles	32	34	37	37	38	36	34	40	37	35
Rly. vehs., ships, aircraft	9	5	8	6	4	11	7	10	13	5
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	38	36	38	39	37	40	40	41	40
Textiles	21	20	20	20	21	20	21	23	21	21
Other mfrs.	60	59	59	60	63	62	64	64	64	63
Miscellaneous	8	10	7	8	9	8	7	10	8	9
Total	304	298	300	307	312	314	316	328	327	309

Exports to Latin America have been growing since the beginning of 1961 but there was only a very small increase in the last three months. Exports to the rest of the world, mainly non-sterling primary producers and Japan, fell away in the last three months; these exports had been stable over the previous year.

Exports of engineering products, seasonally adjusted, in June-August were 3 per cent. more than in March-May. These exports were very high in June and July, but fell in August, accounting for the whole of the fall in total exports in that month. More than half of the fall in August was in exports of ships and aircraft but there was also a reduction in exports of machinery and instruments, which had been high in June and July, and in road vehicles. Export figures are difficult to interpret in the holiday months. Seasonal adjustment removes the distortion of the figures caused by the regular pattern of holidays but not the effect of irregular changes. It is probable that changes of this kind have occurred in the engineering industries. It would therefore be a mistake to interpret the figures for this one month as evidence of a reversal of the trend of exports. In the three months June-August, exports of machinery and instruments were 3 per cent. more than in March-May and deliveries of ships and boats increased substantially. Exports of road vehicles were 3 per cent. more than in the previous three months but have fallen a little after the rapid growth in the second half of last year and the first quarter of this. Exports of cars and chassis were greater by half than at about the same time last year, but exports of commercial vehicles were still at a reduced level.

Exports of metals have been rising after a fall in the first quarter; in the last three months they were 4 per cent. more than in March-May. Exports of textiles, also, have been increasing after being static for over a year; exports of wool yarns and fabrics in particular seem to have made some recovery. Exports of other manufactures, have risen slightly: among these goods, there have been increases in exports of chemicals, paper and clothing.

Exports of mineral fuels and lubricants were 20 per cent. higher in June-August than in the previous three months but there were reductions of 6 per cent. in exports of food, beverages and tobacco and of 10 per cent. in exports of basic materials.

Imports

There is now some evidence that imports of industrial materials may have begun to increase. This was to have been expected with growth in industrial production since the beginning of the year, and some slowing down in the destocking movement in the economy. Imports of food which have increased sharply in the second quarter remained high in recent months but may no longer be rising.

In the last three months imports of food, beverages and tobacco were 4 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Imports of fruit and vegetables were 4 per cent. more but in the last two months the rate has been well below what it was in the second quarter. Imports of cereals and feedingstuffs continued at the same high rate as had been reached early this year after a sharp increase at the end of 1961. With little change in imports of meat and meat preparations recent increases in imports of food have been limited to a miscellaneous group of foodstuffs in which fish and fish preparations predominate, with especially large imports of canned salmon from Japan.

Imports of industrial materials fell quickly during 1961 and continued to drift downwards in the first half of 1962. But they have increased in July and August and in the last three months were 4 per cent. more than in the previous three months. There was little change in imports of basic materials but imports of manufactures for further processing were 6 per cent. higher. Increased imports of chemicals and non-ferrous metals contributed to this. Imports of fuels in June-August were 14 per cent. more than in March-May. This comparison exaggerates the increase since imports were low in April but as with industrial materials increasing industrial production might be expected to lead to increased imports of fuels.

Imports of finished manufactures declined a little in the first half of 1962 after growing fast for some years but there has been little change during the last three months. There has been a further small reduction in imports of machinery and instruments but imports of other finished manufactures increased. The increase was in

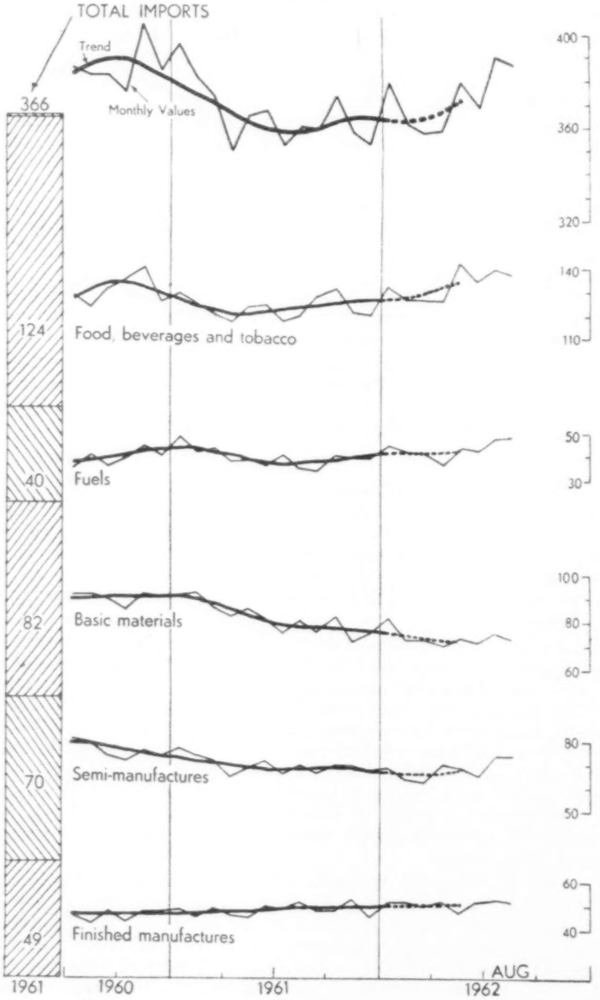
(*Continued on next page*)

imports of clothing and footwear and a varied range of other consumer goods.

Most of the recent increase in imports has come from the sterling area. In June-August they were 9 per cent. more than in the previous three months. Imports from Australia were 8 per cent. more but imports from New Zealand and India were in each case 6 per cent. less. Imports from other sterling area countries were 13 per cent. more. There was a small reduction in imports from Western Europe; imports from Common Market countries were 8 per cent. more but imports from EFTA countries were 8 per cent. less and imports from the rest of Western Europe 11 per cent. less. There was a very small increase in imports from North America, increased imports from the United States being partly offset by a reduction in imports from Canada. There was also a large increase, 14 per cent., in the comparatively small imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Imports: Commodity Classes

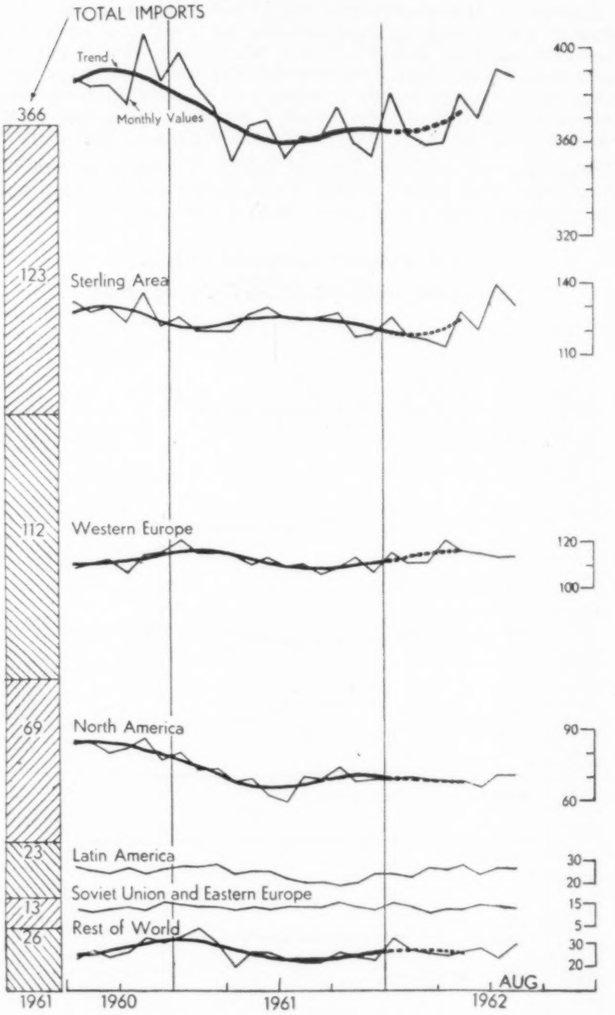
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961		1962							
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Food, beverages and tobacco .	122	123	132	128	127	127	143	135	140	138
Basic materials .	73	76	82	73	73	71	74	72	76	74
Fuels . .	39	40	45	43	42	37	44	43	48	49
Semi-mfrs. . .	70	71	69	64	63	70	69	65	74	74
Finished mfrs. .	53	47	52	52	51	53	48	52	53	52
Miscellaneous .	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total . .	359	353	380	362	358	359	379	369	390	387

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. per month



	1961		1962							
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Sterling Area .	117	118	125	118	116	113	128	120	139	130
Western Europe .	113	107	115	111	111	120	116	115	113	114
North America .	68	69	69	70	69	69	69	66	71	71
Latin America .	20	24	24	23	27	26	28	24	27	27
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	12	15	13	11	13	13	15	14	13
Rest of World .	25	24	32	27	26	25	27	28	24	30
Total . .	359	353	380	362	358	359	379	369	390	387

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (Seasonal Adjustment), Room D53, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on September 24* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for October,† due to be published on or about October 23.

*Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, August, 1962, H.M. Stationery Office. Price 25s. 6d. (by post 26s. 6d.).

†Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

Import and Export Prices in August

THE OVERALL import and export prices and the terms of trade for August were unchanged from the July levels of 95, 113 and 84 respectively (1954=100).

A decrease of over half of one per cent. in the overall index for imports, not reflected in the rounded figures, was the result of a fall in the index for imports of food, beverages and tobacco, due mainly to decreases in the average values of fruit and vegetables. The index for manufactured goods increased slightly, sufficient to cause an increase of one point in the rounded index. The indices for basic materials and fuels remained unchanged.

There were small increases in the overall export price index and in the index for exports of manufactured goods although these are not reflected in the rounded indices. Within the manufactured goods class of exports the increase was due mainly to a rise of half of one per cent. in the engineering goods index although the rounded index remained unchanged. There was also a small rise in the metals index reflected as a rise of one point in the rounded index. The indices for textiles and other manufactured goods remained unchanged.

The method of calculating the import and export price index was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

(1954 = 100)

	Imports					Exports						
		(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)	(Class D)		Manufactured Goods (Class D)					*
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactures	Total	Total	† Metals	‡ Engineering products	§ Textiles (Excluding clothing)	Other	Terms of Trade
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	104	103	100	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	112	107	99	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	115	112	101	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	118	115	101	105	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	115	117	98	106	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	118	120	102	106	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
1961 January	98	97	94	95	107	112	114	118	121	105	106	88
February	97	94	94	96	107	112	115	119	122	107	105	87
March	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	118	121	106	106	87
April	98	96	95	97	108	112	115	118	121	107	106	88
May	99	96	97	96	109	112	115	117	120	107	107	88
June	98	95	96	95	108	112	115	116	121	108	106	88
July	97	92	97	96	107	112	115	118	121	105	106	86
August	95	91	96	93	106	112	115	119	122	107	105	85
September	95	91	95	95	106	112	115	117	123	106	106	85
October	96	91	95	96	106	112	115	118	122	106	106	85
November	96	93	93	97	106	112	115	118	122	104	107	85
December	96	93	94	96	106	113	116	118	123	106	107	85
1962 January	96	93	93	96	106	113	116	119	123	106	107	85
February	96	94	93	96	105	113	116	120	123	106	106	85
March	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	107	107	85
April	96	96	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	107	106	85
May	95	94	91	96	104	113	116	120	123	106	105	84
June	96	96	91	94	104	113	116	120	123	106	105	85
July	95	95	90	95	104	113	116	119	124	105	106	84
August	95	94	90	95	105	113	116	120	124	105	106	84

* Import price index as percentage of the export price index.
† Export List Division D.12, 13 and 14.
‡ Export List Division D.15, 16 and 17, 18, 19 and 22.
§ Export List Division D.6, 7, 8 and 9.

Stourbridge Firm's Export Performance

In the report on John Folkes (Lye Forge) Ltd., Kidderminster (see *Board of Trade Journal*, dated September 21, page 600), the former capacity of the firm was stated to be 1,100 tons weekly. This should read 1,100 tons monthly.

'Trend'

The current issue of 'Trend' includes articles on the British economy, prospects for the American economy, retail sales, and an analysis of the function of the National Incomes Commission. Copies: Everetts Advertising Ltd., 10 Hartford Street, London, W.1. Annual Subscription £8 8s.

BRAND NEW
BALL & ROLLER
BEARINGS
OVER 5,000,000 IN STOCK
IN MORE THAN 5,000 TYPES

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELECTION
OF
BRITISH, AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL
BEARINGS IN ALL TYPES & SIZES
Immediate Delivery from Stock • Keenest Prices
EXPORTERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CLAUDE RYE
BEARINGS
895-921 FULHAM ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.6
RENOWN 6174 (EXT. 24)
Cables: RYBEARINGS, LONDON, TELEX 23453

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in August

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including August 1962 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1956	52	707,594	13,608	286,446	5,509	10,504	202
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
1961 June	5	115,960	23,192	46,366	9,273	1,699	340
July	4	98,334	24,584	36,043	9,011	1,159	280
August	4	45,976	11,494	20,641	5,160	789	197
1962 June	5	126,649	25,330	40,569	8,114	1,513	303
July	4	63,171	15,793	21,154	5,289	1,107	277
August	4	93,940	23,485	29,792	7,448	1,146	287

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1956	334,176	122,018	3,741
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
1961 June	31,937	15,761	676
July	31,497	14,283	594
August	27,988	11,004	424
1962 June	49,899	12,129	556
July	49,024	12,564	497
August	36,750	8,982	559

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g., the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Monetary Reform

'Plans for Reform of the International Monetary System' (Fritz Machlup) is the third in the series *Special Papers in International Economics* prepared at Princeton University. Inquiries for copies to International Finance Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, United States.

New Companies Registered During August 1962

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during August, 1962, showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of *unlimited* companies and companies *limited by guarantee*.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000		1,722	1,722
£1,000 and under £10,000		931	931
£10,000 and under £50,000		127	127
£50,000 and under £100,000		11	11
£100,000 and under £1,000,000		13	13
£1,000,000 and above		2	2
Total number		2,806	2,806
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital		£8,625	£8,625

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1961-1962

	1961		1962	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,933	8,057	2,354	15,038
February	2,731	9,304	2,530	7,667
March	3,820	17,075	3,552	10,032
April	2,620	8,470	2,697	6,924
May	3,020	9,402	3,165	8,572
June	3,084	10,669	2,731	36,710
July	2,682	7,144	2,954	6,989
August	2,466	7,142	2,806	8,625
September	2,411	8,385		
October	2,456	8,005		
November	2,584	8,979		
December	2,405	7,770		
Total	33,212	110,402		

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	September 11, 1962	
710,014	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. and anr.	End nipple for wire cable and method of assembly.
714,314	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. and anr.	Cutting electrical heating elements from metal foil.
720,367	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Electrically butt-welding wire ends.
720,368	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Automatic forming of loops from wire stock.
720,369	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Removal of flash from a welded wire joint.
720,370	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Automatic production of loops from wire stock.
733,172	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Production of metal pieces.
742,686	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. and anr.	Hose couplings.
749,488	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. and anr.	Master-cylinders.
765,956	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Improvements in belting.
836,652	Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.	Gas cleaners.
852,320	Glacier Metal Co. Ltd. Patent of addition to 836,652.	Gas cleaners.
	September 12, 1962	
841,780	Neotechnic Engineering Ltd.	Drilling machines.
848,055	Neotechnic Engineering Ltd.	Drilling machines.
852,005	Maschinenfabrik Winkler Fallert & Co. A.G.	Machines for stacking paper sheets.
889,340	Boulton Paul Aircraft Ltd.	Aircraft.
890,722	Boulton Paul Aircraft Ltd.	Fluid flow control valves.
892,815	Boulton Paul Aircraft Ltd.	Fluid flow meters.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for July, 1962, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 116 (seasonally adjusted). After rising one point between May and June the seasonally adjusted figure for July returned to the May level. For the three months together, output was 2 per cent. above the three months February-April.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the production of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 : 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries													
			Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries. etc.	General chemicals etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·2	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·5	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·8	93	114·7	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
Unadjusted:														
1961 1st Quarter	115	95	116	106	105	108	128	123	129	114	118	86	115	113
2nd Quarter	116	94	118	114	108	124	126	122	127	117	123	85	117	109
3rd Quarter	108	83	108	108	104	116	118	121	118	106	115	84	100	95
4th Quarter	116	98	116	113	111	117	125	123	125	116	128	87	105	102
1962 1st Quarter	116	99	116	108	108	107	129	119	129	117	124	88	117	102
2nd Quarter	116	97	117	116	111	124	130	118	132	117	125	89	118	103
1962 May	119	103	120	120	114	131	132	120	134	119	125	89	122	108
June	117	94	119	116	110	125	132	121	134	121	130	87	120	102
July (prov.)	109	87	109			122				107	119	86	91	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1961 1st Quarter	113	91	114	110	106	118	125	121	126	112	116	85	110	109
2nd Quarter	115	93	116	109	106	115	124	122	125	115	123	86	112	106
3rd Quarter	115	93	116	111	108	116	124	123	124	115	124	85	110	104
4th Quarter	113	92	113	110	108	115	125	122	125	112	122	87	106	100
1962 1st Quarter	113	94	113	112	109	116	125	117	127	113	121	87	111	98
2nd Quarter	116	95	116	112	110	116	129	118	130	116	125	89	113	101
1962 May	116	96	116	113	110	118	128	122	129	116	125	89	113	102
June	117	95	118	111	110	115	133	123	134	118	127	89	116	102
July (prov.)	116	96	116			113				117	125	87	113	
Feb.-April (av.)	114	95	114	112*	109*	116	125*	117*	127*	114	123	88	111	98*
May-July (av.) (prov.)	116	96	117	112*	110*	115	129*	118*	130*	117	125	88	114	101*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	107	108	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	122	121	123	113	110	102	120	116	117	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	114	116	111	107	102	122	119	122	115	116	120	116	120	116
Unadjusted:															
1961 1st Quarter	122	122	120	115	110	106	127	118	120	115	110	127	114	116	130
2nd Quarter	121	121	121	111	107	105	121	123	127	117	118	122	122	121	105
3rd Quarter	104	103	108	106	100	95	121	116	120	109	115	109	111	122	96
4th Quarter	111	110	117	113	110	104	119	120	121	119	120	121	117	120	131
1962 1st Quarter	111	111	115	112	106		125	117	113	120	104	122	116	118	145
2nd Quarter	112	111	117	106	103		113	125	125	128	113	126	120	123	113
1962 May	115	114	117	110	108		114	130	120	131	120	131	124		116
June	111	109	120	103	103		105	124	126	127		125	122		101
July (prov.)		106			96							111			98
Seasonally adjusted:															
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	117	111	107	102	119	120	123	115	116	122	114	116	112
2nd Quarter	118	118	118	112	109	104	121	120	122	115	118	121	120	120	115
3rd Quarter	113	112	117	114	108	104	127	119	122	116	116	119	117	123	115
4th Quarter	109	108	114	109	103	101	120	118	122	114	113	117	113	120	120
1962 1st Quarter	108	107	111	107	103		117	117	116	119	109	116	115	118	126
2nd Quarter	110	108	115	108	105		114	122	119	125	114	125	119	122	124
1962 May	109	108	114	108	107		111	122	120	125	117	126	118		127
June	112	110	117	109	106		116	121	121	124	115	129	120		118
July (prov.)		111			105							123			121
Feb.-April (av.)	108*	108	111*	107*	103		117*	117*	116*	119*	109*	117	115*		127
May-July (av.) (prov.)	110*	110	115*	108*	106		114*	122*	119*	125*	114*	126	119*		122

* Latest available three months (April-June) and previous three months (January-March).

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE FIRST estimates for July indicate that total deliveries from industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) were virtually unchanged from the rate of a year earlier with home deliveries 4 per cent. less and export deliveries 11 per cent. more than in July 1961. Deliveries in July were affected by holidays which were possibly taken a little earlier this year than last; it will not be possible to assess the full effect of holiday losses until the August figures are available. First estimates of net new orders in July were 12 per cent. lower than the high figure (particularly on the export side) of a year earlier. Revised figures are now available for the second quarter and taking the last four months as a whole to remove erratic monthly fluctuations it is estimated that net new orders received in the period April to July were 3 per cent. less than a year earlier with a rise of 3 per cent. in export orders and a fall of 5 per cent. in home orders. Export orders on hand continued at a high level. The volume of orders on hand for the home market at the end of July was 9 per cent lower than a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in July was 1 per cent. less than a year earlier. After making allowance for holiday losses it is probable that the level of production was little changed from the level of a year earlier.

More detailed statistics of output in the engineering and electrical goods industries in the second quarter of this year are now available. The value of deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products are shown in Table 3. In the mechanical engineering sector there were marked increases in deliveries of metal working machine tools, mechanical handling plant, packaging machinery and chemical plant compared with the same period of 1961, but deliveries of industrial engines and refrigerating machinery declined. Deliveries of steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills, although lower than in the first quarter, remained substantially above the 1961 level. Deliveries in the electrical sector were generally about the same as a year earlier with domestic electrical appliances continuing depressed and a rise in electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Tables 2 and 3 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 **Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)**

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter*	120	121	126	128	123	128	116	121	125
1961 April	128	133	122	122	99	119	130	145	123
May	128	117	116	124	120	109	129	116	118
June	126	116	134	123	123	128	126	113	136
July	126	129	123	128	144	114	126	124	126
1962 April*	121	118	120	130	124	129	118	116	116
May*	120	117	125	127	105	127	118	121	123
June*	120	129	133	128	141	128	116	125	135
July*	118	113	122	129	128	126	115	108	121

*Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.

(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.

(c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(*Continued on next page*)

Methods of Communication

'Speak Up for British Industry', published by the Federation of British Industries is a guide to the methods and channels of communication through which those in industry able to play a part in projecting an accurate image of industrial Britain, both at home and overseas, can be helped to do so. Copies: F.B.I., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Price 10s.

Jute and Jute Products

'A Short Guide to Jute' contains information about jute fibre and the many products manufactured from the fibre. It summarizes the most up-to-date available data on the physical and chemical properties of the fibre, and mentions a number of chemical treatments designed to enhance the life of jute materials under outdoor conditions. Copies: British Jute Trade Research Association, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee. Price 2s. 6d.

Table 2 **Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand**

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958=100			1954=100	December 1958=100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
					—	—	—
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125*	124*	126*	145	123*	130*	120*
1961 April	120	122	117		130	124	132
May	116	117	114		130	125	132
June	133	135	130		128	125	129
July	121	123	117		128	129	128
1962 April	119*	118*	121*		124*	131*	121*
May	125*	123*	127*		123*	128*	121*
June	130*	131*	129*		123*	130*	120*
July	119*	..	..		122*	130*	118*

---

*Provisional

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.

(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.

(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.

(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

(*Continued on next page*)

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff, will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

NORTHERN REGION. Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. (Tel.: Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550. Telex No. 53178.)
R. Wood.

NORTH EASTERN REGION. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton.

EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
Barry Kay, C.B.E.

SOUTH WESTERN REGION. Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel.: Bristol 62-2851. Code: OBR 2. 62-2851. Telex No. 44214.)
M. Weber.

WALES. Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

MIDLAND REGION. Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
P. J. L. Homan.

NORTH WESTERN REGION. 76 Newton Street, Manchester, (Tel.: Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes.

SCOTLAND. 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel.: Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel.: Inverness 31998. Code: OIN 3 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Table 3

Deliveries of Certain Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Products (a)

£ million

	1959 Year	1960 Year	1961 Year	1961		1962	
				First Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter*
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL:							
Agricultural machinery	42·8	40·9	49·0	13·2	14·3	12·3	14·3
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	93·7	111·7	135·6	33·6	33·1	37·8	36·7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	52·1	65·2	75·1	19·2	19·2	19·6	18·9
Industrial engines	76·4	81·5	88·4	21·2	22·3	20·8	17·9
Textile machinery and accessories	65·4	83·6	91·4	22·5	24·0	21·4	22·3
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	82·0	93·4	107·2	25·8	28·9	24·5	27·0
Mechanical handling equipment	87·7	86·9	97·5	22·7	24·2	25·3	27·4
Office machinery	55·8	65·7	71·6	19·4	17·9	17·0	18·0
Mining machinery	46·5	46·1	53·6	13·7	12·9	13·2	12·0
Refrigerating machinery	61·1	66·4	57·1	14·4	20·2	12·7	17·2
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	38·3	43·0	52·4	12·7	12·8	13·2	13·1
Pumps and industrial valves	87·2	93·1	98·3	24·3	25·0	24·2	25·9
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	23·0	26·2	29·2	7·2	7·0	7·4	7·6
Food and drink machinery	33·1	37·3	41·3	8·3	10·2	10·2	10·6
Packaging machinery	14·9	16·6	19·3	4·1	4·6	4·8	6·0
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	23·4	28·6	25·9	4·8	5·2	12·3	9·8
Other machinery except electrical machinery	179·6	200·7	228·2	54·9	58·0	58·4	59·1
INDUSTRIAL PLANT AND FABRICATED STEELWORK:							
Water tube boilers	59·5	57·2	56·5	12·5	14·8	14·2	15·0
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	25·0	30·8	32·5	8·1	8·1	7·5	9·0
Chemical plant	37·3	44·4	63·8	12·4	16·0	17·9	19·3
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	28·3	26·2	34·1	7·7	8·2	8·7	7·3
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	132·9	135·7	149·2	32·7	36·9	37·5	37·3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:							
Rotating electrical machines	128·8	134·2	140·7	33·0	38·7	34·5	38·9
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	41·9	43·0	48·5	11·2	12·1	13·1	12·2
Switchgear and control gear	108·5	115·8	131·0	32·2	32·9	33·2	33·8
Other electrical machinery	16·3	19·0	22·5	6·0	5·5	6·0	5·1
INSULATED WIRES AND CABLES	116·8	135·5	150·9	36·4	39·1	37·6	39·0
OTHER ELECTRICAL GOODS (except radio, telecommunications and other electronic apparatus):							
Domestic electrical appliances	138·2	130·4	137·7	32·5	33·4	31·6	32·6
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	58·8	63·6	58·8	14·1	15·9	16·1	17·4
Primary batteries	12·5	14·1	14·8	3·8	3·3	3·8	3·9
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	23·5	26·1	26·4	6·2	6·7	6·7	6·7
Electric lamps	19·3	22·5	25·4	6·4	6·0	6·7	6·0
Other electrical goods	71·6	85·4	91·4	22·8	23·6	21·5	21·1
SUB-CONTRACT SALES AND COMPONENTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	200·2	237·4	263·1	64·9	68·3	71·4	67·8
AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE ON CUSTOMERS' MATERIALS AND REPAIR WORK	54·0	61·1	68·6	16·6	17·1	19·4	17·9

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except the ordnance and small arms, scientific, etc., instruments, clocks and watches, telegraph and telephone apparatus and radio and other electronic apparatus industries. Agricultural machinery is included from January 1959 and the output of other products made by the agricultural machinery manufacturers has been added to the 1959 figures.

Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms, estimated at about 2 per cent. of the total.

In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machines are included with these machines, but parts, other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.

* Provisional.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices.

". . . . essential statistical data on the really important aspects of this country's trade . . . . in exceedingly convenient form."—*The Times.*

Monthly 3s. 6d. (post 4d.). Annual subscription £2 6s., including postage.

From Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1,

or through any bookseller

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports

Foreign and Coastal Trade Movements in Second Quarter

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade entering and clearing with cargo at United Kingdom ports during the second quarter of this year showed an increase of 1,887 thousand net tons (5 per cent.) over that recorded for the same period in 1961. Entrances rose by 6 per cent. and clearances by 4 per cent.

The net tonnage of Commonwealth vessels entering and clearing with cargo was slightly greater than in the second quarter of 1961 but the Commonwealth share of the total entrances and clearances fell from 55 to 53 per cent.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo increased by 10 per cent. The most marked increases were shown by vessels flying the Netherlands and French flags; those flying the flags of Sweden and the United States showed large decreases.

Nearly all trading areas showed an increase in entrances and clearances with cargo, the principal exceptions being East Africa, Persian Gulf and India.

Arrivals and departures with cargo at the ports of London, Southampton and Milford Haven increased by 821, 441 and 417 thousand net tons respectively over those recorded for the second quarter of 1961; the tonnage at the ports of Middlesbrough and Glasgow fell by 205 and 228 thousand respectively.

Arrivals and departures with cargo in the coasting trade showed an increase of 7 per cent. over the same quarter for 1961.

TABLE 1

Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances with Cargo

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1961 1st Quarter	13,153	22,342	10,720	11,622	10,304	12,348	7,475	4,873
2nd Quarter	14,726	23,141	11,698	11,443	10,895	13,483	8,314	5,169
3rd Quarter	15,272	24,277	12,355	11,922	11,688	14,793	8,919	5,874
4th Quarter	13,073	21,946	11,076	10,870	10,922	13,053	7,886	5,167
1962 1st Quarter	12,993	21,513	10,776	10,737	11,417	12,942	7,499	5,443
2nd Quarter	14,307	24,525	12,067	12,458	11,844	13,986	8,187	5,799

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

TABLE 2

Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances in Ballast

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1961 1st Quarter	2,945	4,406	2,173	2,226	5,951	14,851	4,589	9,262
2nd Quarter	3,549	5,604	2,834	2,770	7,612	15,968	6,527	9,441
3rd Quarter	5,020	7,340	3,759	3,581	8,412	16,889	7,268	9,622
4th Quarter	3,109	4,830	2,294	2,536	5,144	13,557	5,357	8,200
1962 1st Quarter	3,386	5,022	2,268	2,754	5,037	14,058	5,816	8,243
2nd Quarter	4,040	6,014	2,917	3,097	6,704	16,530	6,785	9,746

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

(*Continued on next page*)

Industrial Accidents in 1961

The 'Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, 1961' has been published as a White Paper – Cmnd. 1816. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. 6d.

Silicones

A survey of the field of organosilicon chemistry and its preparation, properties and applications, entitled 'Silicones, An Introduction to their Chemistry and Applications' has been published. Copies: Iliffe Books Ltd., Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Price 27s. 6d.

Training Courses Handbook

The 'Courses Handbook', outlining the training courses for the certificate in Works Management and the diploma in Works Management has been published. Copies: Institution of Works Managers, 196, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2. Price 1s.

Contractors' Plant Association Handbook

The 1962/3 edition of 'The Contractors' Plant Association Handbook' is now available. Copies: Contractors' Plant Association, Hanover House, 73/78 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Price 20s.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports *(Continued)*

TABLE 3

Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances with Cargo

Thousand tons net

	Entered			Cleared		
	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962
Nationality of Vessels	2nd Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.
Commonwealth *(a)*:						
Registered in United Kingdom	11,129	10,240	11,424	7,782	6,997	7,673
Registered in Canada	16	4	28	7	11	6
Registered in Other Countries *(a)*	553	531	616	526	491	507
Total Commonwealth *(a)*	11,698	10,776	12,068	8,314	7,499	8,186
Soviet	191	127	168	63	50	79
Finnish	128	120	121	86	81	89
Swedish	969	867	781	288	318	288
Norwegian	2,378	2,042	2,496	690	775	819
Danish	530	523	554	263	349	395
Polish	59	32	43	42	37	44
German	767	654	876	532	509	508
Dutch	1,695	1,624	1,942	1,155	1,314	1,351
Belgian	452	420	425	401	410	416
French	700	733	1,028	427	460	561
Spanish	131	167	130	75	137	134
Italian	379	530	571	33	19	38
Yugoslav	54	54	48	12	21	24
Greek	255	421	398	104	102	95
United States of America	862	659	752	678	508	636
Panamanian	324	211	380	34	33	17
Liberian	1,217	1,258	1,384	40	62	52
Other	350	295	361	246	256	254
Total Foreign	11,443	10,737	12,458	5,169	5,443	5,800
TOTAL	23,141	21,513	24,526	13,483	12,942	13,986
Trading Areas						
Irish Republic	1,075	1,016	1,105	1,076	1,013	1,075
Northern Europe (Foreign)	5,272	4,787	5,528	4,430	4,555	4,764
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	2,447	2,217	2,342	1,570	1,493	1,715
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,186	1,710	1,623	395	464	459
West and South Africa	1,154	1,281	1,343	591	654	605
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	3,982	3,633	3,690	880	825	764
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	621	569	668	544	607	634
Australasia	972	896	973	469	539	488
North America (Atlantic Coast)	3,410	2,291	3,765	2,536	1,700	2,535
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	1,968	2,095	2,426	344	400	354
South America (Atlantic Coast)	549	491	516	395	376	333
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	86	87	139	58	89	67
North America (Pacific Coast)	331	401	349	192	224	191
Other Areas	88	38	57	5	1	1
Total Commonwealth Countries *(a)*	8,812	7,347	8,615	4,110	3,454	3,996
Total Foreign Countries	14,329	14,166	15,911	9,373	9,487	9,990
TOTAL	23,141	21,513	24,526	13,483	12,942	13,986

(a) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

(Continued on next page)

A SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Sales Promotion (HMSO), Room D.42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports *(Continued)*

TABLE 4

Foreign Trade Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports

Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.
Blyth	5	1	9	32	55	47	75	59	36	82	77	42
Bristol	1,080	1,112	1,164	1,091	1,137	1,181	178	154	158	1,053	1,074	1,086
Cardiff	376	409	401	444	493	497	132	170	180	467	555	541
Dover	873	880	919	1,480	1,101	1,672	867	882	894	1,489	1,108	1,664
Falmouth (including Truro)	9	1	11	281	307	232	25	1	2	549	416	460
Folkestone	175	118	170	288	118	316	136	110	139	277	117	320
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	538	553	481	612	644	604	192	183	212	629	643	593
Harwich	858	855	929	942	862	956	834	847	921	932	868	963
Holyhead	305	301	333	318	303	347	309	287	342	314	297	349
Hull	1,160	1,191	1,256	1,222	1,265	1,329	362	347	368	1,257	1,194	1,235
Lancaster	160	93	130	173	99	135	—	3	2	136	132	90
Liverpool	3,806	3,570	3,977	4,621	4,372	4,664	2,043	1,793	1,955	4,538	4,265	4,750
London	6,537	6,621	7,159	8,329	8,587	9,097	3,679	3,971	3,878	8,381	8,565	8,776
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	1,173	1,181	1,196	1,268	1,255	1,254	498	481	475	1,198	1,220	1,169
Middlesbrough	605	366	376	882	636	669	518	517	542	966	788	835
Milford Haven	530	540	846	629	741	1,024	82	167	183	641	715	909
Newhaven	124	35	112	135	37	126	126	51	109	140	52	123
Newport (Mon.)	198	198	183	398	375	365	279	252	257	391	402	372
Plymouth	189	117	147	427	237	301	41	60	50	462	277	290
Southampton	3,804	3,289	4,247	5,006	4,252	5,509	2,103	1,617	2,101	5,006	4,368	5,551
Swansea	282	299	270	616	685	683	594	653	635	796	868	839
Tyne ports	643	478	626	1,041	787	1,040	439	315	440	1,172	843	1,034
Glasgow	1,333	1,187	1,214	1,608	1,461	1,411	884	735	775	1,660	1,412	1,452
Grangemouth	262	257	234	416	399	370	322	323	304	434	390	372
Greenock	213	134	292	486	268	606	143	80	161	490	350	662
Leith	197	193	235	221	199	243	79	92	105	209	175	231
Belfast	408	419	438	463	475	481	75	93	94	478	531	455
Other ports	2,067	1,875	2,119	2,436	2,325	2,568	878	997	1,049	2,435	2,260	2,441
Total	27,908	26,277	29,471	35,864	33,476	37,727	15,894	15,240	16,364	36,580	33,961	37,603

TABLE 5

Coasting Trade: Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports

Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1961 2nd Qtr.	1962 1st Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.
Blyth	9	3	3	644	752	594	572	741	593	591	748	602
Bristol	315	331	226	522	432	370	154	147	111	599	424	356
Cardiff	87	89	96	332	280	359	76	111	104	288	194	288
Cowes	509	778	1,146	1,131	974	1,166	483	743	1,110	1,139	972	1,162
Falmouth	50	59	46	325	241	385	23	20	23	134	90	118
Hartlepool	3	2	1	173	207	218	151	201	201	179	229	221
Hull	224	183	201	278	251	250	78	34	40	345	300	310
Immingham	142	66	112	273	213	243	180	89	75	295	315	239
Lancaster	306	319	295	381	379	368	390	328	357	415	339	386
Liverpool	617	532	657	904	820	971	617	582	664	1,061	977	1,006
London	1,846	2,125	1,944	2,562	2,684	2,602	770	608	774	2,795	2,746	2,770
Manchester	225	318	245	386	487	401	247	292	309	430	493	462
Middlesbrough	145	44	118	391	305	367	83	74	76	305	186	202
Milford Haven	83	96	78	437	384	387	422	418	408	459	453	466
Newport (Mon.)	123	88	73	195	185	139	35	48	33	168	163	129
Portsmouth	87	118	95	740	671	792	25	22	21	724	663	813
Preston	256	175	185	282	216	220	248	170	209	301	237	266
Southampton	737	620	737	1,447	1,343	1,331	1,182	1,114	1,161	1,335	1,209	1,292
Sunderland	58	62	64	446	454	502	351	366	374	413	423	460
Swansea	81	75	64	448	399	434	227	197	210	296	267	276
Tyne ports	120	93	147	1,079	964	1,064	559	645	618	971	951	982
Glasgow	352	269	262	581	525	442	221	355	188	489	476	395
Belfast	1,358	1,453	1,474	1,493	1,515	1,526	1,064	1,100	1,149	1,428	1,510	1,528
Other ports	2,687	2,841	2,906	4,112	3,889	4,512	1,940	1,949	1,988	4,119	3,921	4,408
Total	10,419	10,739	11,175	19,563	18,570	19,643	10,095	10,352	10,796	19,281	18,285	19,137

(*Continued on next page*)

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

Coasting Trade

TABLE 6

	Arrived with cargo			Departed with cargo		
	No. of vessels	Common-wealth (*a*)	Foreign	No. of vessels	Common-wealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thous. tons net			Thous. tons net	
1961 1st Quarter	20,731	9,812	1,557	19,689	8,601	1,430
2nd Quarter	20,860	9,239	1,180	19,916	8,991	1,104
3rd Quarter	21,806	9,567	1,134	20,873	9,294	1,067
4th Quarter	18,781	8,316	1,427	17,589	7,789	1,304
1962 1st Quarter	20,745	9,444	1,295	20,415	9,059	1,294
2nd Quarter	23,449	9,976	1,198	22,293	9,543	1,253

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

U.K. Manufacturers' Representatives Association in Singapore

IT MAY BE of interest to British exporters to know that there exists in Singapore a United Kingdom Manufacturers' Representatives Association, the objects of which are to promote, foster, support, represent and protect the interests of the trade of its members. The Association wishes it to be known that it would be pleased to give any advice it can to any British manufacturer who is contemplating stationing a representative in Singapore. The Association also extends a welcome to visiting businessmen to its monthly luncheon meetings which are usually held on the second or third Thursday of each month. Any British firm wishing to take advantage of these facilities should communicate with Mr. T. D. Whitson, Honorary Secretary, 132/136 Robinson Road, P.O. Box 341, Singapore 1.

Industrial Health in 1961

The hazards associated with the industrial use of metals, and the risks to health that can arise from 'new' metals are surveyed in the 'Annual Report for Industrial Health, 1961.' Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. 0d.

RHODESIA BUYS BRITISH DIESELS

RHODESIA RAILWAYS
TYPE DE3
1875 H.P. DIESEL ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE
BUILT BY
ENGLISH ELECTRIC-VULCAN FOUNDRY
SEPTEMBER 1962

The second of 16 diesel-electric locomotives for Rhodesia Railways was formerly handed over to the Minister of Transport for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at The Vulcan Foundry Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs., on September 7. Seen in front of the 1875 h.p. locomotive (from left to right) are: Mr. B. Sephton, resident engineer, Rhodesia Railways; Mr. A. M. Hawkins, assistant general manager (engineering), Rhodesia Railways; Mr. T. S. Bell, secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport; the Hon. F. S. Owen, M.P., Minister of Transport; Mr. H. J. H. Nethersole, managing director, English Electric Company (Traction) Ltd.; and Mr. G. Collingwood, managing director, The Vulcan Foundry Ltd.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, September 21, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Lolita	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	A.A. Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27759	153	September 17
New World Holiday	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Athos Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27760	27	September 17
The Golden Rabbit	,, ,,	Argo Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27764	64	September 17
Look at Life Series 15:					
The Village Sleeps Again	,, ,,	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27765	8	September 17
Movietone News 1736A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27542	7	September 17
Movietone News 1737	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 27543	7	September 18
The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner	Bryanston Films Ltd.	Woodfall Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27768	103	September 18
Pathe Pictorial Series 404-416:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 404	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27774	8	September 19
Pathe Pictorial No. 405	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 27775	8	September 19
Pathe Pictorial No. 406	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 27776	8	September 19
Pathe News 62-75	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 27491	7	September 19
Pathe News 62-76	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 27492	8	September 21
Playback	Anglo-Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Studios Ltd.	Br/E 27779	61	September 21
		FOREIGN			
Pest of Show	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 27761	6	September 17
Room and Bored	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27762	6	September 17
Fowled-Up Birthday	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27763	6	September 17
The Grip of Fear	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 27766	122	September 17
Violent Summer	S.F. (Film) Distributors Ltd.	Francos Films	F 27767	81	September 17
Preludes to Ecstasy	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Swedish International Motion Pictures A.B.	F 27769	105	September 18
Fish and Slips	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 27770	7	September 19
Premature Burial	Anglo-Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures	F 27771	81	September 19
Quackodile Tears	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 27772	7	September 19
Bill of Hare	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27773	7	September 19
The Dock Brief	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Anatole de Grunwald Ltd.	F 27778	90	September 20

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Government Sales By Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 4 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics.	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Telephone: 3081.)
Oct. 10 .	Miscellaneous stores including:	N. C. Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds 2. (Tel: 20898.)

Fork lift trucks; industrial trucks; motor mowers; gravity rollers; winches; Collis trucks; fire fighting pumps; welding plant; boilers. Lathes; grinders; drilling machines; tools kits; hand tools; tents and portable shelters; batteries; cable; tyres; jerricans; weighing machines; electrical and wireless equipment; ammunition boxes; builders stores. Stoves; cutlery; mess tins; food containers; blankets; webbing canvas; ground sheets; haversacks; kit bags; clothing; furniture etc.

Oct. 18-19 .	Plant and miscellaneous stores . .	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop. .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel.: 2081.)
Oct. 23 .	Miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
Oct. 30 .	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon .	Midland Marts Limited (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. each. (*Postal Orders only*).

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
October 3 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include M.T. spares, plant spares, caterpillar spares, and track assemblies, aero engine spares, parachute canopies, packing cases, ladders, fire extinguishers, underseal compound, Nissen and Seco hutting, electrical appliances, etc.

October 4 .	Huts and buildings; Nissen and Seco type huts; 1,000 gall. petrol tank; 30,000 gall. high level water tank.	Royal Air Force Station, Treleaver, Cornwall.	John Coad & Son, 10 Coinagehall Street Helston, Cornwall. (Tel.: Helston 2661). Catalogues free.
October 9 .	Huts and buildings; one small T.2 hangar; one Bellman hangar; 73 Nissen huts; 37 Seco huts; seven 12,000 gall. petrol tanks.	Royal Air Force Station, Weston Zoyland, Somerset.	W. H. Palmer & Sons, 14 Castle Street, Bridgewater, Somerset. (Tel.: Bridgewater 3061). Catalogues free.
October 17.	Miscellaneous stores	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267).
December 6.	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1*s.* 0d. each, *Postal Orders only*).

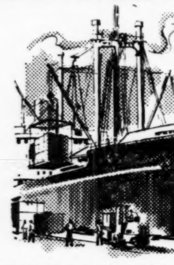
Ministry of Public Building & Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
October 2	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)
October 12	Domestic and miscellaneous furniture, plan presses, racking, trolleys, beds, curtains, linoleum, kitchen equipment, glassware, crockery and hardware.	Ministry of Public Building and Works Clearing Store, Burnett Lane, near Keynsham, Somerset.	Lalonde Bros. & Parham, 64 Queen's Road, Bristol 8. (Tel.: Bristol 27731).

Catalogues, price 1s. 0d., are obtainable from the Auctioneers. View days—October 10, 11, and morning of sale.

CANADA

rising giant
in World
trade!



"THE BANK" HAS ALL THE FACTS ON CANADA . . .

Closely associated with Canada's growth, transition and rise to world prominence for more than 100 years, The Toronto-Dominion Bank can supply you with vital information on commercial and industrial growth trends, resources and services, federal and provincial regulations—in short, anything you need to know to ensure your business success in Canada. With more than 590 branches across the country, the Toronto-Dominion offers you a complete banking service.

CANADA IS AS NEAR AS . . . **THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK** *where people make the difference*

London Offices: 3 King William Street, EC4 · 103 Mount Street, W1
New York: 45 Wall Street, NY5
Chicago: 30 West Monroe Street
Head Office: 55 King Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

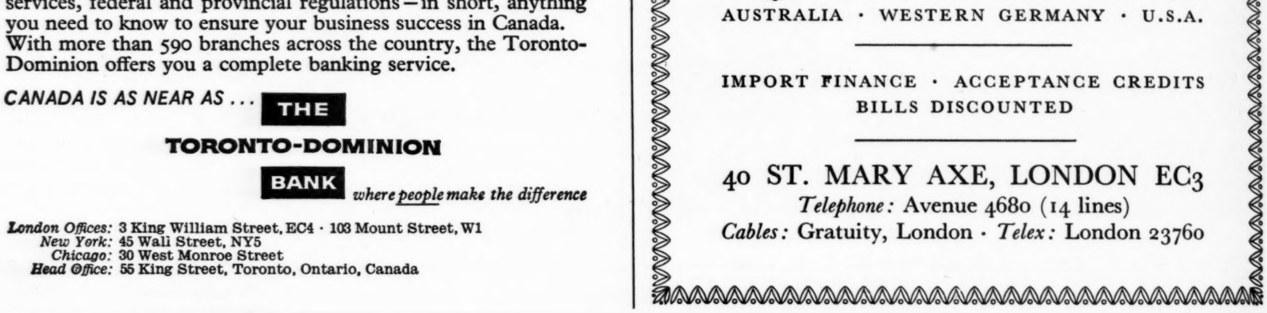
GRAY, DAWES
AND COMPANY LIMITED
Established 1865
Merchant Bankers

EXPORT SERVICE
FINANCE · SHIPPING · INSURANCE
DOCUMENTATION · MARKETING

Associated Companies in
INDIA · PAKISTAN · CEYLON · EAST AFRICA
IRAQ, IRAN & GULF STATES · FAR EAST
AUSTRALIA · WESTERN GERMANY · U.S.A.

IMPORT FINANCE · ACCEPTANCE CREDITS
BILLS DISCOUNTED

40 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON EC3
Telephone: Avenue 4680 (14 lines)
Cables: Gratuity, London · *Telex:* London 23760



what's your rate of progress..?

If you want to increase your business with the Common Market—but are frustrated by the Complex and ever changing tariff problems

The EUROTARIFF SERVICE *can help by providing:—*

- ★ A free enquiry bureau with a panel of consultants
- ★ A Directory covering the whole tariff structure
- ★ The Brussels Nomenclature and the many exceptions still in use
- ★ The current tariffs for member and non-member countries
- ★ The Common External tariffs
- ★ A prompt and easy-to-read amendment service for the constant changes
- ★ A personal service tailored to your requirements

for further details:

THE EUROTARIFF SERVICE, CREATIVE JOURNALS LTD.,
Canberra House, 85/87 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1
Telephone: WHItehall 1070 **Telex: 24555**

Consolidated List of Goods Subject to Embargo for Soviet Bloc and China

A number of amendments have been made in the list of goods subject to embargo for the Soviet Bloc and China. The complete list incorporating these revisions is set out below; this supersedes the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 11, 1961.

The embargo list relates to those goods which, for reasons of national security, are subject to export licensing control to a wide range of destinations and which are normally prohibited for export to the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the Eastern Zone of Germany, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Roumania, the Soviet Union and Tibet.

Three items have been removed from the list; these are jig boring machines (item 1002), forging hammers (item 1070) and picric acid (item 1748). Items 1718 and 1723 (tetrafluoroethylene and trifluorochloroethylene) have been incorporated in a new item, 1754. Four other items have been added; these are electron beam welding equipment (item 1204), fuel cells and certain other power sources (item 1205), electric arc devices (item 1206) and gravity meters (item 1595). The net effect of the changes in existing items is to reduce the scope of the embargo. The new items and the changes in existing items are side-lined for ease of reference.

The list is published for the general information and guidance of traders and does not itself have force of law; it is not a complete list of goods subject to licensing control. Traders should refer to the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1960, as amended, and the Strategic Goods (Control) Order, 1961, for the complete schedules of goods which require licensing. Amendments will be made as soon as possible to these Statutory Orders to take account of the recent changes in the embargo list. In the meantime the Export Licensing Branch will issue licences freely for those items which are no longer embargoed.

General inquiries about the embargo should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2632 or 7843), or to the appropriate Production Department. Applications for export or transhipment licences should be addressed to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, E.C.1 (Telephone: Monarch 4071), from whom further copies of the list may be obtained, and of whom inquiry should be made in any case of doubt as to whether export licences are required.

Group A

Munitions List

M.L.1. Small arms and machine guns, as follows:

(a) Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols and machine guns;

(b) All specially designed components and parts therefor.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export small quantities of small arms such as rifles, shotguns, carbines or pistols designed for sporting or ornamental purposes, and ammunition therefor.

M.L.2. Artillery and projectors, as follows:

(a) Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, tank destroyers, rocket launchers, military flame throwers, recoilless rifles;

(b) Military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors;

(c) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.

M.L.3. Ammunition, and all specially designed components and parts thereof, for the weapons enumerated under items 1 and 2.

See Note to item 1 above.

M.L.4. Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles (guided or unguided), as follows:

(a) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades (including smoke grenades), smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles (guided or unguided), depth charges, fire bombs, incendiary bombs; and all specially designed components and parts therefor;

(b) Apparatus and devices specially designed for the handling, control, activation, launching, laying, sweeping, discharging, detonation or detection of items enumerated in sub-item (a); and all specially designed components and parts therefor;

(c) Military fuel thickeners specially formulated for the purpose of producing materials which, when added to petroleum products, provide a gel-type incendiary material for use in bombs, projectiles, flame throwers or other implements of war.

M.L.5. Fire control equipment and range finders, as follows:

(a) Fire control, gun laying, night sighting, missile tracking and guidance equipment;

(b) Range, position and height finders, and spotting instruments specially designed for military purposes;

(c) Aiming devices, electronic, gyroscopic, acoustic and optical, specially designed for military purposes;

(d) Bomb sights, bombing computers, gun sights and periscopes, specially designed for military purposes;

(e) Television sighting units specially designed for military purposes, and inertial platforms;

(f) Components, parts, accessories, and attachments specially designed for the articles enumerated in sub-items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.

M.L.6. Tanks, and vehicles specially designed for military purposes, as follows:

(a) Tanks and self-propelled guns;

(b) Military type armed or armoured vehicles, and vehicles fitted with mountings for arms;

(c) Armoured railway trains;

(d) Military half tracks;

(e) Military type recovery vehicles;

(f) Gun carriers and tractors specially designed for towing artillery;

(g) Trailers specially designed to carry ammunition;

(h) Amphibious and deep water fording military vehicles;

(i) Military mobile repair shops specially designed to service military equipment;

(j) All other specially designed military vehicles;

(k) Pneumatic tyre casings (excluding tractor and farm implement types) of a kind specially constructed to be bullet proof or to run when deflated;

(l) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.

M.L.7. Toxicological agents, as follows:

(a) Biological, chemical and radio-active materials adapted for use in war to produce casualties in men or animals, or to damage crops;

(b) Equipment specially designed and intended for the dissemination of the materials described in sub-item (a);

(c) Equipment specially designed and intended for defence against the materials described in sub-item (a), and for their detection and identification;

(d) Components and parts specially designed for the items listed in (b) and (c) above.

M.L.8. Powders, explosives and propellants, as follows:

(a) Powders and liquid or solid propellants for the articles enumerated in items 3, 4 and 7;

(b) Military high explosives;

(c) Chemical base high energy solid or liquid fuels specially made for military purposes;

(d) Fuming nitric acid.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of propellants and explosives normally used for civilian or industrial purposes or made into cartridges or charges of an exclusively civilian or industrial nature.

M.L.9. Vessels of war, and special naval equipment, as follows:

(a) Combatant vessels or vessels designed for offensive or defensive action (surface or under-water);

(b) (i) Diesel engines of 1,500 horse power and over with rotary speed of 700 revolutions per minute or over, specially designed for submarines;

(ii) Electric motors specially designed for submarines, i.e., over 1,000 horse power quick reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed;

(c) Magnetic, pressure, and acoustic underwater detection devices specially designed for military purposes; specialized controls and components thereof;

(d) Submarine and torpedo nets;

(e) Components, parts, accessories and attachments for the foregoing, such as turrets, naval gun mounts, submarine batteries and catapults.

M.L.10. Aircraft and helicopters, of the piloted or pilotless types and aero-engines and aircraft or helicopter equipment, associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes as set out below:

(a) Combat aircraft and helicopters and other aircraft and helicopters specially designed for military purposes, including military reconnaissance, assault, military training and logistic support, and all aircraft and helicopters having special structural features such as multiple hatches, special doors, ramps, reinforced floors and the like, for transporting and airdropping troops, military equipment and supplies; aero-engines specially designed or adapted for use with such aircraft and helicopters, with the exception of aero-engines excepted under item 1460 (b) (Group G); and component parts thereof;

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

(b) Airborne equipment, including airborne refuelling equipment, specially designed for use with the aircraft and helicopters and the engines of the types of aircraft and helicopters covered by sub-item (a) and component parts thereof;
(c) Pressure refuellers, pressure refuelling equipment, equipment specially designed to facilitate operations in confined areas and ground equipment not elsewhere specified, developed specially for aircraft and helicopters, aircraft and helicopter engines and balloons covered by sub-items (a) and (e);
(d) Pressurized breathing equipment and partial pressure suits for use in aircraft and helicopters; anti-'G' suits; military crash helmets; parachutes used for combat personnel, cargo-dropping, and aircraft deceleration; liquid oxygen converters used for aircraft, helicopters and missiles; catapults and cartridge actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel from aircraft and helicopters;
(e) Non-expansive balloons in excess of 3,000 cubic feet capacity.

M.L.11. Electronic equipment specially designed for military use; and components and parts therefor.

M.L.12. Photographic equipment, as follows:
(a) (i) Air reconnaissance cameras and associated equipment designed and used for military purposes;
  (ii) Film processing and printing machines designed and used for military purposes;
(b) Other cameras and other devices recording on film specially designed and used for military purposes, and specialized equipment designed to make the recorded information militarily useful;
(c) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.

M.L.13. Special armoured equipment, as follows:
(a) Armour plate;
(b) Military helmets;
(c) Body armour and flak suits;
(d) Components and parts specially designed for equipment in (c) above.

M.L.14. Specialized military training equipment, as follows:
(a) Specialized military training equipment;
(b) Components, parts, attachments and accessories specially designed for such equipment.

M.L.15. Military infra-red equipment and specialized components therefor, not elsewhere specified.

M.L.16. Munitions components and materials, as follows:
(a) Brass and bronze fabrications for primer anvils, fabrications for bullet caps (gilding metal clad steel), cartridge link, primer cap, shell rotating band;
(b) Copper rotating bands for shells, and other copper munitions components;
(c) Gilding metal clad steel;
(d) Rough steel forgings, steel and alloy castings for guns and for arms.

M.L.17. Miscellaneous equipment and materials, as follows:
(a) Tear gas and equipment for the dissemination thereof;
(b) Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus as follows:
  (i) Closed and semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) apparatus;
  (ii) Specially designed components for use in the conversion of open-circuit apparatus to military use;
  (iii) Articles exclusively designed for military use with self-contained diving and under-water swimming apparatus;
(c) Bayonets;
(d) Fire arms silencers (mufflers);
(e) Power controlled searchlights and control units therefor, designed for military use.

M.L.18. (a) Specialized machinery, equipment, and gear specially designed for the examination, manufacture, testing and checking of the arms, ammunition, appliances and machines referred to in this Group;
(b) Vibration testing equipment capable of providing a thrust greater than 2,000 lbs. and specialized ancillary equipment therefor.

M.L.19. Climatic conditioning chambers capable of simulating any of the following conditions over the whole range of altitudes from sea level to 75,000 feet or above: temperature, pressure, radiation or humidity.

M.L.20. Cryogenic equipment, as follows:
(a) Equipment designed for maintaining an ambient temperature below − 130° Centrigrade:
  (i) Designed for use in marine, airborne or space applications; or
  (ii) Ruggedized for mobile ground use; or
  (iii) Designed to maintain operating temperatures for electrical, magnetic or electronic equipment or components;
(b) Electrical, magnetic or electronic equipment or components specially designed for operation continuously or discontinuously at ambient temperatures below − 130° Centigrade;
(c) Specially designed accessories, sub-assemblies, parts or components for sub-items (a) and (b).

Group B

Atomic Energy List

A.E.1. Source (fertile) and fissionable materials, including but not limited to the following:
(a) Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings) which contain either uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, exceeding 0·05 per cent. by weight, as follows:
  (i) Ores containing uranium including pitchblende;
  (ii) Monazite and monazite sands;
  (iii) Ores containing thorium including urano-thorianite;
(b) Natural uranium, unwrought or wrought, including alloys and compounds of natural uranium, having an uranium content exceeding 0·05 per cent., excepting medicinals;
(c) Uranium 233, alloys containing uranium 233 and compounds of uranium 233;
(d) Uranium enriched in the isotope 235, alloys containing uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and compounds of uranium enriched in the isotope 235;
(e) Irradiated uranium containing plutonium;
(f) Plutonium, alloys containing plutonium and compounds containing plutonium;
(g) Thorium, unwrought or wrought, and alloys and compounds containing thorium, excluding alloys containing less than 1·5 per cent. of thorium by weight, and except medicinals;
(h) Irradiated thorium containing uranium 233.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments of up to 100 kilogrammes of contained thorium in compounds or up to 1 kilogramme of thorium metal.

A.E.5. Deuterium and compounds, mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, including heavy water and heavy paraffins, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 : 5,000 by number.

A.E.8. Zirconium metal, alloys containing more than 50 per cent. zirconium by weight, and compounds, in which the ratio of hafnium content to zirconium content is less than one part to 500 parts by weight; and manufactures wholly therof.

A.E.9. Nickel wire containing 95 per cent. or more nickel, 0·10 millimetre or less in diameter.

A.E10. Woven wire mesh composed of wire containing 95 per cent. or more nickel and containing 60 or more wires per linear centimetre.

A.E.11. Nickel powder with a particle size less than 200 microns.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of nickel powder not made by the Carbonyl process.

A.E.12. Beryllium metal and manufactures wholly thereof (excluding beryllium windows for medical X-ray machines); beryl (excluding gem grade) and ores; alloys containing more than 50 per cent. beryllium by weight; oxides and other compounds.

A.E.14. Fluorine.

A.E.15 Chlorine trifluoride.

A.E.17. Fluorinated hydrocarbons, as follows:
Trichlorotrifluoroethane;
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments of up to 1,100 kilogrammes of each of the above fluorinated hydrocarbons.

A.E.18. Equipment specially designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium and/or lithium.

A.E.20. Personal radiation monitoring dosimeters, other than film dosimeters and dosimeters designed specially for use with medical radiation equipment, capable of measuring:
(a) in one exposure, a dosage between 25 and 800 roentgens; or
(b) dose rates of between 1 to 80 roentgens per hour.

A.E.22. Mass spectrographs and spectrometers, as follows:
(a) All multi-focus types (including double focus, tandem and cycloidal);
(b) Single focus types possessing a radius of curvature of 5 inches or more;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of single equipments covered by sub-item (b) in certain circumstances.

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

(c) Specially designed assemblies, components and parts for the foregoing.

A.E.24. Positive ion sources suitable for use in mass spectrographs and mass spectometers and capable of handling uranium hexafluoride (UF6).

A.E.27. Valves 3 centimetres or greater in diameter with bellows seal, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more nickel, either manually or automatically operated and with other than metal to metal seats.

A.E.29. Gas centrifuges capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of gas centrifuges specially designed for industrial use and not suitable for atomic energy production use.

A.E.30. Blowers and compressors (turbo, centrifugal and axial flow types), wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent. or more nickel, and having a capacity of 60 cubic feet per minute (1,700 litres per minute) or greater.

A.E.31. Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine with a production capacity greater than 100 grammes of fluorine per hour.

A.E.33. Heat exchangers suitable for use in gaseous diffusion plants, i.e. heat exchangers made of aluminium, copper, nickel, or alloys containing more than 60 per cent. nickel, or combinations of these metals as clad tubes, designed to operate at sub-atmospheric pressure, with a leak rate of less than 10^{-4} atmospheres per hour under a pressure differential of 1 atmosphere.

A.E.34. Artificial graphite, in the form of blocks or rods from which a cube of 2 inches side or greater can be cut, and having a boron content of less than, or equal to, 1 part for a million, the total thermal neutron absorption cross section being less than, or equal to, 5 millibars per atom.

A.E.35. Lithium metal, compounds, ores and concentrates.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for exports of medical lithium compounds, lithium soaps (including lithium stearate), lithium bromide, lithium cobaltite, lithium zirconate, lithium silicate, lithium iodide, lithium chromate and lithium zirconium silicate. The Export Licensing Branch will also consider applications for licences for exports of other lithium material, containing up to a total of 1 kilogramme of contained lithium, natural or depleted in the 6 isotope, except for single crystals.

A.E.36. Nuclear reactors, i.e. reactors capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled, self-sustaining fission chain reaction, and major components designed or intended for use in a nuclear reactor such as reactor vessels, core support structures, coolant pumps, fuel element handling equipment, heat exchangers and control rod drive mechanism.

A.E.37. Hafnium metal, and alloys and compounds of hafnium containing more than 15 per cent. hafnium by weight.

A.E.38. Calcium containing both less than one-hundredth (0·01) per cent. by weight of impurities other than magnesium and less than 10 parts per million of boron.

A.E.39. Tritium and compounds containing tritium in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen by atoms exceeds one part in one thousand.

NOTE: The only compounds of tritium excluded from embargo by this definition are those chemical compounds where the tritium is chemically equivalent to other hydrogen isotopes. The exclusion does not apply to physical mixtures.

Group C

Metal-Working Machinery

1016. Grinding heads and spindle assemblies (consisting of spindles and bearings as a minimal assembly) designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 revolutions per minute and machines specially designed for the utilization of such grinding heads.

1072. Presses and specialized controls, accessories and parts therefor, as follows:

(a) Presses (stabilised equipment using rams) for applying high impact energy work forces through use of explosives or compressed gases including air;

(b) Specially designed or redesigned for the working or forming of metals, alloys or other materials with a melting point exceeding 1,900 degrees Centigrade;

(c) Mechanical and hydraulic. not elsewhere specified, with total rated pressures of over 5,000 tons;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch, provided they are satisfied that the presses are not specially designed for use in forming aircraft, missile, or space vehicle parts, in powder metallurgy or in ceramics production, will consider applications for licences for exports of:

(i) Horizontal extrusion presses having a total rated pressure less than 10,000 tons; and

(ii) Vertical presses having a total rated pressure less than 15,000 tons.

(d) Control equipment, accessories and parts which are specially designed for the above presses.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of normal amounts of equipment covered by part (d) above to service presses exported under the Note to part (c) above.

1075. Spin-forming machines, except those with a spindle drive motor of less than 50 horse power.

1080. Machines and equipment specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades.

1081. Machinery for use in the manufacture of aircraft, as follows:

(a) Machinery specially designed for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, plate or extrusion;

(b) Machinery specially designed for the milling of aircraft skin.

1086. Machines specially designed for the manufacture of jet engines, the following:

(a) Jet engine compressor case boring machines;

(b) Jet engine compressor or turbine disc turning machines;

(c) Jet engine rotor grinders.

1088. Gear making and/or finishing machinery, as follows:

(a) Gear grinding machines, generating type of 36 inches work diameter and above;

(b) Capable of the production of gears of a module finer than 0·5 millimetre (diametral pitch finer than 48).

1091. Electronic closed loop feed back system capable of controlling, and of continuously correcting, continuous path metal cutting and/or metal forming contour operations; and metal-working machine tools designed for or equipped with such controls.

NOTE: The term 'continuous path' is meant to include both straight and curved paths and such paths in one or more planes.

Group D

Chemical and Petroleum Equipment

1106. Counter current solvent extractors, such as pulsed columns and mixer settlers made of stainless steel, specially designed for extracting radio-active substances.

1110. Gas liquefying equipment, as follows:

(a) Equipment, not elsewhere specified, specially designed for the production of gases in liquid form, capable of operating at pressures of 300 lbs. per square inch or over, or of liquefying air or hydrogen at pressures of 75 lbs. per square inch or over by turbine expansion and producing 1 ton or more per day of gas in liquid form, except:

(i) Plants not capable of producing more than 25 per cent. of their total daily product as extractable gas in liquid form;

(ii) Plants specially designed for liquefying chlorine or ammonia;

(iii) Stationary equipment for liquefying carbon dioxide;

(iv) Equipment for liquefying low molecular weight refinery gases;

(b) Liquid fluorine producing equipment;

(c) Equipment for the separation of helium from natural gases.

1112. Equipment for production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide.

1118. Equipment for the production of military explosives and solid propellants, as follows:

(a) Complete installations;

(b) Specialized components;

(c) Nitrators: continuous types.

1125. Plant for the production of titanium and/or zirconium metals (excluding separate plant for the production of titanium tetrachloride or zirconium tetrachloride) as follows:

(a) Complete installations;

(b) Specialized components;

(c) Electric furnaces specially designed for the recovery of titanium or zirconium from scrap.

1129. Ion vacuum pumps (i.e. those using the principle of ionization) except those having pumping speeds of less than 800 litres of hydrogen per second at a pressure of 10^{-6} millimetre of mercury or more: and specially fabricated parts and accessories, not elsewhere specified.

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

1131. Pumps (except vacuum pumps) capable of delivering liquids separately or in combination with solids and/or gases and having any of the following characteristics:

(a) Designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;
(b) Specially designed for operation at temperatures below – 130° Centigrade;
(c) Having all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:
  (i) 90 per cent. or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined;
  (ii) 50 per cent. or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined;
  (iii) Polytetrafluoroethylene; polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

1133. Valves, cocks and pressure regulators, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Specially designed to operate at temperatures below – 130° Centigrade;
(b) Having all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:
  (i) 90 per cent. or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined;
  (ii) 50 per cent. or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined;
  (iii) Polytetrafluoroethylene; polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

See also A.E.27.

1142. Pipe and tubing made of, lined with or covered with polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

See also item 1754.

1145. Containers, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases, including mobile units, as follows:

(a) Of 1,893 litres (500 gallons) capacity or over, designed for liquid nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, ozone, helium, argon or fluorine, except
  2-shell containers rated for an average evaporation loss of over 5 per cent. per 24-hour period; such loss is to be calculated as a percentage of the total liquid capacity of the container under ambient temperature conditions of +75° Fahrenheit (+24° Centigrade) or higher and without exposure to direct sunlight;
(b) Of 946 litres (250 gallons) up to 1,893 litres (500 gallons), designed for the handling of liquid fluorine.

Equipment for separation of isotopes. (See A.E.18.)
Mass Spectrographs and Spectrometers. (See A.E.22.)
Centrifuges capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes. (See A.E.29.)
Blowers and compressors. (See A.E.30.)
Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine. (See A.E.31.)
Heat exchangers and components. (See A.E.33.)

Group E

Electrical and Power-Generating Equipment

1203. Electric vacuum furnaces as follows:

(a) Consumable electrode vacuum arc furnaces, not elsewhere specified, with a capacity in excess of 5 tons;
(b) Skull type vacuum arc furnaces;
(c) Electron beam vacuum furnaces;
(d) Cold crucible vacuum induction furnaces designed to operate at pressures lower than 0.1 millimetre of mercury and at temperatures higher than 1100° Centigrade and specialized parts therefor.

1204. Electron beam welding and/or machining equipment and specialized parts therefor.

1205. Electro-chemical, semi-conductor and radio-active devices, not elsewhere specified, for the direct conversion of chemical, solar or nuclear energy to electrical energy, as follows:

(a) Electro-chemical devices, as follows:
  (1) Fuel cells (including regenerative cells), i.e. cells for generating electric power, to which the consumable components are supplied from outside the cell;
  (2) electrically rechargeable cells, hermetically sealed, designed to have a leakage rate of 10^{-5} cubic centimetres per second of gas or less when tested under a pressure differential of 2 atmospheres;
  (3) primary cells having any of the following characteristics:
    (i) possessing a means of activation and having an open circuit storage life in the unactivated condition, at a temperature of 21° Centrigrade of 10 years or more;
    (ii) capable of operating at temperatures from below —25° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade, including cells and cell assemblies (other than dry cells) possessing self-contained heaters;
(b) Photo-voltaic cells, not elsewhere specified, with a power output of 8 milliwatts or more per square centimetre under 100 milliwatts per square centimetre tungsten (2800° Kelvin) illumination; all gallium arsenide photo-voltaic cells, excluding those having a power output of less than 4 milliwatts measured by the above technique;
(c) Power sources other than nuclear reactors based on radioactive materials systems, excluding those having a power output of less than 0.5 watt in which the ratio of output (in watts) to weight (in pounds) is less than 1 to 2;
(d) Specialized parts, components and sub-assemblies of the above devices.

1206. Electric arc devices, not elsewhere specified, for generating a flow of ionized gas in which the arc column is constricted (except devices wherein the flow of gas is for isolation purposes only); equipment incorporating such devices; specially designed parts, accessories and control or test equipment, not elsewhere specified, for such devices.

1255. Diesel engines, 50 horse power and over, whose non-magnetic content exceeds 50 per cent. of their total weight.

1266. Electric power generating mobile units of over 5,000 killowatts.

Group F

General Industrial Equipment

1305. Metal rolling mills, the following:

(a) Sheet and strip mills as follows:
  (1) Having automatic work roll adjustment controls for tapering or contouring along the length of the sheet or strip;
  (2) More than three-high, not elsewhere specified, (including dual purpose mills which can operate as either two- or four-high) which achieve special lateral and/or longitudinal contour control by one or more of the following means:
    (i) Work rolls having a ratio of roll face length to roll diameter which exceeds either:
      6 : 1 for rolls with roll face length up to and including 30 inches; or
      5 : 1 for rolls with roll face length exceeding 30 inches;
    (ii) Work roll contour control achieved by concurrent deforming of back-up rolls, back-up shafts or work rolls;
    (iii) Closed loop electronic gauge controls;
    (iv) Control tensiometers (devices from both measure and automatically maintain appropriate adjustment of the tension applied to the metal being rolled);
    (v) Any other feature achieving special lateral and/or longitudinal contour controls comparable to those achieved by (i) and (iv);
(b) Mills specially designed or redesigned for the rolling of metals and alloys with a melting point exceeding 1900° Centigrade;
(c) Specialized controls, parts and accessories for the above mills.

NOTE 1: The term 'sheet and strip mills' covers mills for the rolling of plate, sheet, strip, foil and any equivalent product.

NOTE 2: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of:

(a) Hot mills possessing any of the characteristics covered by sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) if these characteristics do not present an improvement in kind and/or quality on similar devices incorporated into operating mills of the same type and size prior to January 1 of the year three years preceding the year of licensing;
(b) Cold mills possessing any of the characteristics covered by sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) if these characteristics do not present an improvement in kind and/or quality on similar devices incorporated into any operating cold mill before January 1 of the year three years preceding the year of licensing;
(c) All controls, parts and accessories for the above mills.

The term 'improvement in kind or quality' applies only to technical developments resulting in a material increase in efficacity or reliability to achieve the exceptionally close tolerances in lateral and/or longitudinal contour required for military purposes.

NOTE 3: Sub-paragraph (a) (2) (i) of the definition does not cover:

(a) Mills having multiple work rolls rotating in a planetary form round the back-up rolls;
(b) Mills specially designed for the rolling of aluminium foil.

NOTE 4: The term 'more than three-high' covers any mill in which each work roll is supported by one or more back-up rolls.

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

1325. Construction equipment built to military specifications, specially designed for airborne transport.

1353. Cable-making machinery specially designed for making multipair electric cable (for telecommunications purposes) and capable of manufacturing cables subject to embargo under item 1526 (Group H below), as follows:
(a) Machinery other than that covered by item 1354 for applying insulating material to conductors;
(b) Machinery for laying conductors together and/or for applying an insulating, separating, binding or identifying material thereto;
(c) Machinery for laying up conductors, pairs, quads, etc., together to form the complete cable core or part thereof.

1354. Cable-making machinery specially designed for making coaxial cable, as follows:
(a) Machines for applying insulating separators to the inner conductor of air-spaced coaxial electric cables;
(b) Machines for applying metal strip or sheet to form the outer conductor of coaxial electric cables;
(c) Machines for forming, stranding, or assembling coaxial cable, with or without conductors other than coaxial tubes;
(d) Automatic equipment for controlling the diameter or the eccentricity of extruded dielectric on wires and cables.

1355. Electronic valve making machinery, as follows:
(a) Machinery, equipment and test gear specially designed for the manufacture of the various types of embargoed electronic valves, transistors and crystal diodes (including components or sub-assemblies therefor);
(b) Machinery, equipment and test gear specially designed for the automatic or semi-automatic assembly of electronic valves, transistors and crystal diodes (including components and sub-assemblies therefor).

1360. Equipment for the manufacture of semi-conductor materials as follows:
(a) Equipment specially designed for the production or processing of dendritic forms of any semi-conductor material, or combination thereof, suitable for use in diodes or transistors;
(b) Equipment, including specialized controls, parts and accessories therefor, not elsewhere specified, specially designed or modified to be capable of purifying or processing one or more semi-conductor materials, except equipment specially designed for the zone purification of germanium.

NOTE 1: The term 'dendritic' signifies a ribbon-like product of semi-conductor material which may be drawn in various widths, thicknesses and lengths and which may represent processing stages from a relatively pure form of the material through advanced stages of treatment.

NOTE 2: Equipment for purifying and processing includes equipment which performs one or more of the following operations on semi-conductor materials:
(i) purifying beyond 99.9 per cent.;
(ii) equalizing distribution of residual impurities;
(iii) achieving controlled introduction of impurities in one or more stages of operation;
(iv) producing monocrystalline material or forms, including forming on substrates.

1380. Centrifugal and axial flow compressors or blowers, not elsewhere specified, capable of an overall compression ratio of 2 : 1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 372,000 cubic feet per minute or of an overall compression ratio of 3 : 1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 106,000 cubic feet per minute.
See also A.E.30.

Group G

Transportation Equipment

1405. Ice breakers of 10,000 shaft horsepower and over.

1410. Tankers designed for speeds of more than 18 knots when in full load (design) condition.

1415. Warships (whether or not converted to non-military use and regardless of current state of repair or operating condition); and hulls or parts of hulls, for such ships.
See also M.L.9.

1416. Vessels, as follows:
(a) Fishing vessels and hulls therefor designed for speeds of 17 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
(b) Hydrofoil vessels not elsewhere specified;

NOTE: The Ministry of Transport will consider applications for hydrofoil vessels not possessing significant rough water capability or amphibious qualities provided the vessels are for normal civilian use and do not incorporate advanced techniques.

(c) Seagoing vessels including coasters and hulls therefor, not elsewhere specified, designed for speeds of 21 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
(d) Vessels with hulls and propulsion machinery made wholly or primarily of non-magnetic materials;
(e) New ships with decks and platforms specially designed or strengthened to receive weapons.

NOTE: The Ministry of Transport should be consulted about any vessels which contain any embargoed item or have arrangements for demagnetization.

1430. Buoyant electric conducting cable suitable for sweeping magnetic mines.

1441. Marine steam boilers designed to operate at temperatures of 1100° Fahrenheit and above.

1450. Automotive vehicles, tractors, lift trucks, not elsewhere specified, possessing or built to current military specifications differing materially from their normal commercial specifications.

1460. Aircraft and helicopters, aero-engines and aircraft and helicopter equipment, as follows:
(a) Aircraft and helicopters, not elsewhere specified, except those not containing or incorporating any Munitions List items (Group A) and which:
  (i) are of types and series which have been in normal civil use for more than two years; or
  (ii) being of types and series in normal civil use, are under 90,000 lb. empty weight (empty weight is understood to include normal installations and normal minimum crew, but does not include fuel or payload);

NOTE: Exporters are advised to consult the Ministry of Aviation about any proposal to sell aircraft to the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

(b) Aero-engines, not elsewhere specified;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of the following types of aero-engines for use in civil aircraft and helicopters in the Sino-Soviet Bloc:
  (i) Turbo-prop, turbo-shaft and turbo-jet types and series which are the standard engines of aircraft and helicopters excepted from embargo under sub-items (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above or are equivalent to such engines;
  (ii) piston types;

(c) Ground and airborne equipment, not elsewhere specified, developed solely or used mainly for aircraft and helicopters except ground or airborne equipment of types in normal civil use.

See also M.L.10.

1485. Compasses and gyroscopic equipment, as follows:
(a) Gyro compasses, North-seeking only, possessing one or more of the following characteristics:
  (1) Automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ship's speed, acceleration, or latitude, other than manually set mechanical corrective devices;
  (2) Provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input;
  (3) Provision for setting in corrections for current set and drift;
  (4) Utilization of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros, or electrolytic levels as sensing devices;
  (5) Provisions for determining and electrically transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data;
(b) Pressure proof ship's course indicators for submarines;
(c) Transmitting magnetic compasses specially designed for submarines;
(d) (i) Gyro-stabilizers for aircraft;
  (ii) Automatic pilots for aircraft;
  See Note under (e) below.
(e) Gyro-magnetic compasses;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for equipment covered under sub-items (d) and (e) provided:
  (A) They are of types and series which have been in normal civil use for more than two years and are standard equipment of aircraft excluded from control under item 1460.
  (B) The equipment is to be installed in civilian aircraft.

(f) Gyro-astro compasses;
(g) Gyro-stabilizers used for other purposes than aircraft control, except those for stabilizing an entire surface vessel;
(h) Automatic pilots used for other purposes than aircraft control, except marine types for surface vessels;
(i) Gyroscopes and accelerometers of very high precision and miniaturized gyroscopes and accelerometers which are designed for use in inertia navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types;

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

(j) Gyros and gyro compasses with a minimum rated free directional drift rate (minimum rated free precession) of 1° per hour or less;
(k) Specially designed parts and components for the above, except for the specific equipment exported under (d) and (e).

Group H

Electronic Equipment including Communications and Radar

1501. Communication, navigation, direction finding and radar equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Airborne communication equipment and specialized parts and components therefor;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of commercial airborne equipment needed to equip Sino-Soviet Bloc aircraft which participate in scheduled commercial flights to countries outside the Bloc, or as normal standard equipment incorporated in civil aircraft being exported to the Sino-Soviet Bloc for commercial use, and containing none of the following characteristics:
(i) Designed to operate at frequencies greater than 156 megacycles per second;
(ii) Designed for Single Side Band Operation;
(iii) Incorporating facilities for the rapid selection of more than 200* channels per equipment;
(iv) Incorporating facilities for providing a multiplicity of alternative output carrier frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals and not forming multiples of a common control frequency and not being airborne equipment in normal civil use operating in the 108 to 136 megacycles per second frequency band with a 50 kilocycles per second channel spacing;
(v) Pressurized throughout;
(vi) Rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −40° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;
(vii) Designed for modulating methods employing any form of digital modulation using time and frequency redundancy such as 'Quantized Frequency Modulation (Q.F.M.)'.

* Applications for licences for equipment incorporating facilities for the rapid selection of 560 or fewer channels in the 108 to 136 megacycles per second frequency band with a 50 kilocycles per second channel spacing, will also be considered if the equipment has been in normal civil use for at least two years.

(b) Navigation and direction finding equipment, not elsewhere specified (and specialized parts and accessories, specialized testing or calibrating equipment and training or simulating equipment, not elsewhere specified, therefor), as follows:
(1) Airborne navigation equipment and direction finding equipment as follows:
(i) Designed to make use of 'Doppler' frequency phenomena;
(ii) Utilizing the constant velocity and/or the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4 X 10^{14} cycles per second (0.75 microns);

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for:
(1) the export of commercial airborne equipment needed to equip Sino-Soviet Bloc aircraft which participate in scheduled commercial flights to countries outside the Bloc, or as normal standard equipment incorporated in civil aircraft being exported to the Sino-Soviet Bloc for commercial use, provided that such equipment:
(a) is not designed to make use of hyperbolic grids at frequencies greater than 3 megacycles per second;
(b) is not transistorized; and
(c) is in conformity with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) and assures no function exceeding those required by these standards; and
(2) the export of the following equipment when the equipment is to be installed in civil aircraft of the Sino-Soviet Bloc:
(a) Very High Frequency Omni Directional Radio Range Equipment (V.O.R.);
(b) Instrument Landing Systems (I.L.S.);
(c) Commercial airborne equipment designed to make use of hyperbolic grids and operating at frequencies of less than 3 megacycles per second.

provided that co-ordinate conversion equipment is not included and is not separately supplied.

(iii) Radio altimeters, the following:
(a) Pulse modulated
(b) Frequency modulated having an accuracy better than ± 3 feet over the whole range between 0 to 100 feet or ± 3 per cent above 100 feet.
(c) Frequency modulated using transistors and which have been in normal civil use for less than 4 years.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for frequency modulated radio altimeters using transistors when incorporated in aircraft being exported to Sino-Soviet countries provided that such radio altimeters have been in normal civil use for more than two years.

(iv) Direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second (other than equipment designed for search and rescue purposes provided that the receiver operates on a crystal controlled fixed frequency of 121·5 megacycles per second and that the determination of the D.F. bearing is not independent of the heading of the aircraft and provided that the D.F. antennae array is designed for operation at a fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles per second;
(v) Pressurized throughout;
(vi) Rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −40° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;

(2) Ground and marine equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment utilizing the constant velocity and/or the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4 x 10^{14} cycles per second (0·75 microns);

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for:
(1) the export of ground equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment required for use at Sino-Soviet Bloc airports for servicing commercial flights from countries outside the Bloc provided that such equipment:
(a) is not designed to make use of hyperbolic grids at frequencies greater than 3 megacycles per second;
(b) is not transistorized; and
(c) is in conformity with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), and assures no function exceeding those required by these standards; and
(2) the export of this type of equipment when
(a) the equipment is to be installed at civilian airports or for use on civil air routes in Sino-Soviet countries and
(b) the equipment is designed to operate at frequencies between 5 megacycles per second and 157 megacycles per second, excluding single side band equipment and
(c) the equipment employs a loop system or a system employing a number of spaced vertical aerials uniformly disposed around the circumference of a circle, excluding electronically commutated types.

(3) Ground and marine direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second;

(c) Radar equipment, not elsewhere specified (and specialized parts and accessories, specialized testing or calibrating equipment and training or simulating equipment, not elsewhere specified, therefor), as follows:
(1) Airborne radar equipment;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export radar equipment in civil aircraft being exported to Sino-Soviet countries provided the equipment:
(a) is not transistorized;
(b) is specially designed for use as a commercial weather radar;
(c) is normal and reasonable equipment for such civil aircraft;

(2) Ground and marine radar equipment, as follows:
(i) Radar equipment, not elsewhere specified, other than those normal equipments designed for pulse operation at frequencies between 1,300 megacycles per second and 1,660 megacycles per second, 2,700 megacycles per second and 3,900 megacycles per second, or 8,500 megacycles per second, and 10,000 megacycles per second, having, in the case of marine

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

radar, a peak output power to the aerial system of not greater than 75 kilowatts or, in the case of ground-based radar, having a peak output power to the aerial system of not greater than 50 kilowatts and a range of not greater than 50 nautical miles;

Note: the 50 nautical miles range is intended to refer to the maximum usable range on a target of 100 square metres.

(ii) Radar equipment incorporating permanent Echo Cancellation;

(iii) Radar equipment incorporating antennae systems for other than linear polarization;

(iv) Radar equipment utilizing other than conventional pulse modulation and signal processing techniques.

1502. Communication, detection or tracking equipment of a kind using ultra-violet radiations infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialized parts therefor.

Note: This item is not intended to cover industrial equipment employing cells not embargoed by items 1548 or 1550 nor ultrasonic devices which operate in contact with a controlled material to be inspected.

See also M.L.15.

1503. Communication equipment employing tropospheric, ionospheric or meteoric scatter phenomena; and specially designed sub-assemblies, parts and test equipment therefor.

1507. 'Jamming' apparatus (i.e., apparatus specially designed to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception); and specialized parts therefor.

1510. Location apparatus, underwater: apparatus for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods, and specialized components of such apparatus, except marine depth sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus.

Note: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of horizontally operating apparatus for fish finding.

1514. Pulse modulators capable of providing electric impulses of peak power exceeding 150 kilowatts or of a duration of less than 1/10th micro-second, or with a duty cycle in excess of 0·002; and pulse-transformer, pulse-forming equipment, or delay lines being specialized parts of such modulators.

1516. Radio receivers, panoramic (being receivers which search automatically a part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate the signals received); and specialized parts therefor.

1517. Radio transmitters and components, not elsewhere specified, (except radio link and relay equipment) as follows:

(a) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to operate:

(i) At output carrier frequencies between 108 and 156 megacycles per second (other than equipment designed for search and rescue purposes where such equipment comprises an omni directional beacon and operates on a single crystal controlled fixed frequency of 121·5 megacycles per second);

Note: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of equipment required for use at Sino-Soviet Bloc airports for servicing commercial flights from countries outside the Bloc and containing none of the characteristics mentioned under sub-item (b).

(ii) At output carrier frequencies greater than 223 megacycles per second other than television broadcasting transmitters and amplifiers therefor operating between 470 and 585 megacycles per second or between 610 and 940 megacycles per second;

(b) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to provide any of the following features:

(i) Any system of pulse modulation; (This does not include amplitude, frequency or phase modulated television or telegraphic transmitters.)

(ii) Rated for operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −40° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;

(iii) Facilities providing a multiplicity of alternative output carrier frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals and not forming multiples of a common control frequency:

(c) Components and sub-assemblies, including modulators and modulation amplifiers, specially designed for use in transmitters covered by sub-items (a) and (b).

1518. Telemetering and telecontrol equipment suitable for use with aircraft (piloted or pilotless), space vehicles or weapons (guided or unguided).

1519. Telegraph equipment, as follows:

(a) Equipment (machines), mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic, used to translate the information contained in written or printed text into electrical waveforms suitable for transmission over communication circuits at any speed greater than 500 words per minute or 375 bauds, whichever is the less; except telemetering, telecommand and telesignalling equipment designed for industrial purposes employing time division multiplexing in which the total speed of operation is less than 375 bauds.

(b) Equipment designed to accept such electrical waveforms and display the information from them in visible form;

(c) Terminal equipment, not elsewhere specified, capable of transmitting and/or receiving digital data at a rate in excess of 2,000 bits per second (bauds) or at a rate (applicable to single channels or to each sub-channel in a multi-channel system) in bits per second (bauds) numerically in excess of 75 per cent. of the channel (or sub-channel) band-width in cycles per second;

(d) Specialized component parts and accessories for such equipment.

1520. Radio relay communications equipment designed for use at frequencies in excess of 300 megacycles per second and specialized components and sub-assemblies therefor, other than short-range and low power links for transmission between the camera or studio and the television transmitter.

1521. Amplifiers, oscillators and related equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 500 megacycles per second;

(b) Tuned amplifiers having a bandwidth (defined as the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value) which exceeds 10 megacycles per second or 10 per cent. of the mean frequency, whichever is less except those specially designed for use in community television distribution systems. (The mean frequency is defined as the arithmetic mean between the frequencies at which the power amplification is one-half of its maximum value);

(c) Untuned amplifiers having a bandwidth, as defined in sub-item (b) above, which exceeds 10 megacycles per second;

(d) Direct current amplifiers having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of 10^{-16} watts or less and/or a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of 10^{-16} watts or less;

(e) Parametric amplifiers with a noise figure of merit of 5 decibels or less measured at a temperature of 17° Centigrade; paramagnetic amplifiers; other amplifier or oscillator devices such as Masers, Lasers and Irasers, which amplify or oscillate by means of stimulated electromagnetic radiation; specially designed parts therefor; and any equipment containing such amplifiers, oscillators or devices.

1523. Communication transmission equipment, as follows:

(a) Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry, or receive frequencies higher than 108 kilocycles per second into, or in, a communication system, excluding carrier communication terminals designed for power lines and operating within the range of frequencies from 35 to 500 kilocycles per second;

(b) Single and multi-channel telegraph terminal transmitting and receiving equipment, excluding equipment which is designed or rated for operation at a rate (for either the channel or any sub-channel in a multi-channel system) in bauds (bits per second) numerically less than 60% of the channel (or sub-channel) bandwidth in cycles per second and which is:

(i) equipment with a bandwidth per channel of not more than 120 cycles per second and/or with a rated speed of not more than 50 bauds (or 67 words per minute) per channel designed to CCIT standards;

(ii) telemetering, telecommand and telesignalling equipment designed for industrial purposes employing time division multiplexing in which the total speed of operation is less than 375 bauds;

(iii) time-division multiplex systems up to 6 channels with a maximum aggregate speed of 300 bauds and/or 72 words per minute per channel, provided that they do not contain an automatic error detection and correction system using multiple check.

(c) Specialized components, accessories, and sub-assemblies for the above equipment.

Note: In cases where the equipment is to be installed in circuits directly connecting densely populated industrial areas of Sino-Soviet Bloc countries with communication systems of countries outside the Bloc, the Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of communication transmission

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

equipment having the following characteristics:

Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry or receive not more than 60 voice channels of 4 kilocycles per second each.

1525. Coaxial-type cables (including submarine cables) specially designed for telecommunication purposes (including radar) other than those specially designed or in common use for domestic radio and television receivers.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of submarine cable in cases where it is to be installed in circuits directly connecting Sino-Soviet Bloc countries with communication systems of countries outside the Bloc.

1526. Communication cable (including submarine cable) of any type containing more than one pair of conductors and containing any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 0·66 millimetre in diameter.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of:

(1) Cables containing any number of conductors up to 0·9 millimetre in diameter where these cables have not been manufactured as long-distance communication carrier frequency cables; and

(2) Cable neither containing more than two pairs of conductors nor containing any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 1·4 millimetres in diameter where the cable is to be installed in circuits directly connecting densely populated industrial areas of Sino-Soviet Bloc countries with communications systems in countries outside the Bloc.

(3) Conventional paper and air dielectric type cable for specific projects within the Bloc, provided that delivery is to be made within 12 months from signing the contract. Applicants for licences will be required to supply full particulars of the proposed transaction including details of the route for which the cable is required, the use to which the cable is to be put, the technical features and capacity of the cable and as much technical information as possible on the proposed installation.

1527. Equipment designed to provide secrecy facilities on either voice or telegraph, line or radio communication circuits other than those systems for voice transmission making use of fixed frequency inversions or fixed band scrambling techniques in which the transposition changes occur not more frequently than once every 10 seconds.

1529. Electronic measuring, testing, or calibrating instruments, not elsewhere specified, having one or more of the following characteristics:

(a) Designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second, except radio spectrum analyzers (see item 1533);

(b) Testing instruments rated to maintain their specified operating data when operating over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −25° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade.

1530. Apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components in respect of their electrical characteristics.

1533. Radio spectrum analyzers (being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multifrequency oscillation), as follows:

(a) Designed to operate at frequencies over 1,000 megacycles per second;

(b) Designed to operate at frequencies over 300 megacycles per second and using interchangeable heads (i.e., radio-electric frequency tuning systems) and incorporating integral sweep facilities;

(c) Having a display bandwidth in excess of 12 megacycles per second;

(d) Specialized components, accessories and parts therefor.

1537. Electromagnetic wave guides and components therefor, as follows:

(a) Rigid and flexible waveguides and components designed for use at frequencies in excess of 12,500 megacycles per second;

(b) Waveguides having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1·5 : 1;

(c) Waveguide components, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

  (i) Directional couplers having a bandwith ratio greater than 1·5 : 1 and directivity over the band of 15 decibels or more;

  (ii) Rotary joints capable of transmitting more than one isolated channel or having a bandwidth greater than 5 per cent. of the centre mean frequency;

  (iii) Magnetic, including gyro-magnetic, waveguide components;

(d) Pressurized waveguides and specialized components therefor;

(e) T.E.M. mode devices using magnetic, including gyro-magnetic, properties;

(f) TR and anti-TR tubes and components therefor, except those designed for use in waveguides operating at a peak power not exceeding 100 kilowatts and in frequency bands between 1,300 and 1,660 megacycles per second, between 2,700 and 3,900 megacycles per second or between 8,500 and 10,000 megacycles per second, provided those tubes do not include a control electrode permitting the control of ionization by means of an external voltage.

1541. Cathode-ray tubes, as follows:

(a) with a resolving power of 500 or more lines per inch (20 lines per millimetre), using the shrinking raster method of measurement:

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of tubes with a resolving power of up to 800 lines per inch (32 lines per millimetre) which have been specially designed for commercial television, cinema or photographic applications.

(b) With writing speeds of more than 3,000 kilometres per second;

(c) With three or more electron guns, except three-gun colour television tubes designed for entertainment use;

(d) Alpha-numeric and similar data or information display tubes, display being obtained either by scanning or other means excluding those tubes in which the displayed position of each character is fixed.

1544. Semi-conductor diodes, including rectifier diodes and switching diodes, but excluding photodiodes (see item 1548), as follows:

(a) Any semiconductor diode in which the bulk material is other than silicon, germanium, selenium or copper-oxide;

(b) Signal diodes in which the bulk material is silicon or germanium (including mixer, frequency-changing and switching diodes):

  (i) Point contact type diodes designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second;

  (ii) Junction type diodes designed for use at input frequencies greater than 300 megacycles per second or which are designed for switching rates (repetition frequency) higher than 1 megacycle per second;

  NOTE: This sub-item will normally include switching type diodes having a recovery time less than 0.1 micro-seconds. The recovery time is to be specified for a decrease of reverse current to a value of 100 microamps or less and measured with a forward current and a reverse voltage which are typical for the diode in question.

(c) (i) Power diodes in which the rated peak inverse voltage taken as a recurrent voltage exceeds 1,000 volts per junction at 25° Centigrade under any conditions of cooling;

  (ii) Controlled diodes, i.e. semi-conductor multiple-junction devices for applications similar to those of grid-controlled gas-filled tubes, designed for use at switching rate (repetition frequency) higher than 100 kilocycles per second.

(d) Tunnel diodes, not elsewhere specified.

1545. Transistors and related devices (or related semi-conductor amplifying devices such as fieldistors, spacistors and technetrons) and specialized parts therefor, as follows:

(a) Of any type using any semi-conductor material having four or more active junctions within any single block of semi-conductor material;

(b) Of any type using a bulk semi-conductor material other than germanium;

(c) Using germanium as the bulk semi-conductor material and having any of the following characteristics:

  (i) An average f alpha of 50 to 150 megacycles per second and designed to have a maximum collection dissipation greater than 150 milliwatts.

  (ii) An average f alpha greater than 150 megacycles per second.

NOTES:

1. This item covers all devices incorporating a semi-conducting crystal of any material with three or more electrical connections or with only two such connections where four or more active junctions exist within a single block of semi-conductor material, which are used as amplifiers, oscillators, trigger devices, etc., or combinations thereof in electronic circuits. For photo transistors, see item 1548.

2. The maximum collector dissipation is defined as the continuous dissipation measured at an ambient temperature of 25° Centigrade under any cooling condition.

3. The average f alpha is defined as the f alpha at which the major production of a particular type of transistor occurs.

Where the average f alpha is not quoted or known, this value shall be taken as 1.5 times the minimum f alpha.

4. f alpha is defined as the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common base connection has decreased to 0.707 of its low frequency value.

5. Where f^1 (the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common emitter connection is equal to 1) is quoted instead of f alpha, f^1 may be regarded as 0.8 times f alpha.

1546. Dendritic produced forms of any semi-conductor material, or combinations thereof, suitable for use in diodes or transistors.

NOTE: The term ‘dendritic’ signifies a ribbon-like product of semi-

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

conductor material which may be drawn in various widths, thicknesses and lengths and which may represent processing stages from a relatively pure form of the material through advanced stages of treatment.

1548. Photo cells, as follows:

(a) Photoelectric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 12,000 angstroms or shorter than 3,000 angstroms;

(b) Photo-transistors (photo-conductive cells including photo-diodes) with a response time constant of 1 millisecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.

NOTE: Germanium photo devices with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength shorter than 17,500 angstroms are specifically excluded from embargo.

1549. Photomultiplier tubes of all types for which the maximum sensitivity occurs at wavelengths longer than 7,500 angstroms or shorter than 3,000 angstroms.

1550. Thermal detecting cells, i.e. bolometers and thermocouple detectors, radiant energy types only, with a response time constant of less than 10 milliseconds measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.

1553. Flash-discharge type X-ray tubes.

1555. Image intensifiers, image converters and electronic storage tubes, including memory transformers of radar pictures and ruggedized vidicon-type tubes (excluding commercial standard television broadcasting camera tubes and commercial standard X-ray amplifier tubes).

1558. Valves (tubes) electronic, and specialized parts as follows:

(a) (i) Valves rated for continuous wave operation over the frequency range 300-1,000 megacycles per second and for which (at any part of this frequency range and under any condition of cooling) the product of frequency of operation in megacycles per second squared and the power output in watts from the anode(s) of a single envelope at this frequency exceeds 2.5 x 10^7, when the valve is operating in Class C telegraphy key down conditions or in Class C frequency modulated telephony conditions, or, if performance under these conditions is not known, the product of declared maximum frequency of full ratings in megacycles per second squared and the maximum rated anode dissipation per valve in watts exceeds 1.25 x 10^7;

(ii) Valves rated for operation above 1,000 megacycles per second;

(iii) Valves rated for pulse operation above 300 megacycles per second;

(iv) Valves having external anode(s) rated for operation above 300 megacycles per second;

NOTE: Sub-item (a) of the definition is not intended to embargo any single-ended glass envelope tube which has a standard 7-pin miniature or 9-pin Noval base and is in standard use in civilian electronic equipment.

(b) Valves, other than conventional types such as diodes, triodes, tetrodes, pentodes, etc., in which the velocity of the electrons is utilized as one of the functional parameters including but not limited to klystrons, travelling wave tubes and magnetrons; except fixed frequency pulsed magnetrons designed to operate at a frequency of 9.375 kilomegacycles per second ± 0.03 kilomegacycles per second with a maximum peak output power not greater than 25 kilowatts.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for fixed frequency continuous wave magnetrons designed to operate at a frequency of 2.45 kilomegacycles per second ± 0.025 kilomegacycles per second with a maximum power output not greater than 5 kilowatts which are specially designed for industrial heating or cooking purposes.

(c) Indirectly heated valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole of 7.2 millimetres in diameter;

(d) Valves designed to withstand at least one of the following tests:

(i) Sinusoidal vibration at peak accelerations greater than 5 g for a total period in excess of 100 hours at any one frequency between 25 and 170 cycles per second;

(ii) Swept frequency sinusoidal vibrations between 60 and 1,000 cycles per second, with a minimum swept frequency ratio of 5 to 1, at peak acceleration greater than 4 g for a total period in excess of 200 hours;

(iii) Acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000 g;

(e) Valves constructed with ceramic envelopes and designed for frequencies in excess of 60 megacycles per second;

(f) Valves designed for operation in ambient temperatures exceeding 100° Centigrade.

1559. Thyratron and modulator gas-discharge tubes, as follows:

(a) Those rated for continuous operation with peak current and peak voltage exceeding 100 amperes and 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second;

(b) Hydrogen thyratrons of any rating except types 4C35, 3C45 and direct replacements and equivalent types which vary only as regards heater voltage and/or basing.

NOTE: A 'thyratron' is defined as any hot cathode gas-filled tube containing three or more electrodes in which anode current flow is initiated by a control electrode.

1560. Components and parts used as resistive, inductive and capacitive elements in electronic circuits, not elsewhere specified, designed for and/or capable of reliable performance in relation to their electrical and mechanical characteristics and maintaining their design service lifetime while operating:

(a) over the whole range of ambient temperatures from below − 45° Centigrade to above + 100° Centigrade; or

(b) at ambient temperatures of 200° Centigrade or higher.

1561. Materials specially designed and manufactured for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves having frequencies greater than 2 x 10^8 cycles per second, and less than 3 x 10^{12} cycles per second.

1562. Tantalum electrolytic capacitors, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) All types designed to operate at temperatures exceeding 85° Centigrade;

(b) Sintered electrolytic capacitors;

(c) Electrolytic capacitors constructed with foils.

1564. Electronic equipment and components, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Assemblies and sub-assemblies constituting one or more functional circuits with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch and equipment containing such an assembly or sub-assembly;

(b) Modular insulator panels (including wafers) mounting single or multiple electronic elements and specialized parts therefor.

NOTE: Circuit boards and panels which do not contain embargoed components or which do not contravene the provisions of sub-item (a) above are not embargoed by this sub-item unless they are constructed of insulating materials other than paper base phenolics, glass cloth melanine, glass cloth epoxy resin or of insulating materials with an operating temperature range not exceeding that of the above-mentioned materials.

Group I

Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Servomechanisms and Photographic Equipment

1565. Electronic computers and related equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Analogue computers with one or more of the following characteristics:

(i) Containing a summer with a rated accuracy better than 1 part in 5,000 parts, or a multiplier or arbitrary adjustable function generator with a rated accuracy better than 1 part in 1,000 parts;

(ii) Containing or capable of incorporating a total of more than 75 summers, integrators, multipliers or function generators;

(iii) Incorporating facilities for automatic insertion or alteration of problem set-up; or

(iv) Incorporating any unit designed to function solely as a memory;

(b) Analogue computers designed or modified for use in airborne vehicles, missiles or space vehicles and rated for continuous operation at temperatures from below − 45° Centigrade to above + 55° Centigrade; and equipment or systems incorporating such computers;

(c) Other analogue computers;

(d) Digital computers using drum or disc type primary memory and possessing:

(i) A total rated directly addressable storage capacity in excess of 1 million bits (the same limit defines both the maximum capacity a single storage equipment may possess and the combined capacity where multiple equipments are used); or

(ii) A capability of storing in excess of 250 bits per linear inch of single track (this limitation applies to each storage equipment involved);

(e) Other digital computers and digital differential analyzers (incremental computers) designed or modified for use in airborne vehicles, missiles or space vehicles and rated for continuous operation at temperatures from below − 45° Centigrade

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

to above +55° Centigrade; and equipment or systems incorporating such computers or analyzers;
(f) Digital differential analyzers (incremental computers), as follows:
  (i) Incorporating more than 50 integrators; or
  (ii) Incorporating integrators with an increment cycle time of less than 1 millisecond (or an iteration rate in excess of 1,000 per second);
(g) Digital computers and digital differential analyzers (incremental computers) other than those in (d), (e) and (f) above;
(h) Specialized parts, components, sub-assemblies and accessories, not elsewhere specified.

NOTES: 1. The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export to the Sino-Soviet Bloc of (i) computers covered by sub-items (c) and (g); and (ii) specialized parts, components, sub-assemblies and accessories, not elsewhere specified, therefor covered by sub-item (h) subject to certain conditions. The principal conditions are:
(A) that the equipment was designed for and is primarily used in non-stragetic applications;
(B) the equipment will be used in the Sino-Soviet Bloc primarily for the specific non-strategic applications for which the export would be approved and that the number, type and characteristics of such equipment are normal for the approved use; and
(C) the number of embargoed memory or storage equipments included in equipment covered by sub-item (g) does not exceed 12.

2. Where the word 'rated' is used it refers to the rated characteristics applied by the manufacturer; however, where the equipment has been modified to improve the rated characteristics specified in the definition the improved characteristics of the equipment shall be governing.

3. All references to numbers of 'bits' includes those for checking, synchronizing, etc.

1566. Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies:
(a) By deposition or printing on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), or otherwise forming *in situ,* component parts other than basic wiring; or
(b) By automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), to which wiring is applied by printing or other means; or
(c) By automatically or semi-automatically assembling, wiring and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels (including plates and wafers) referred to in (a) and (b) above.

1568. Control equipment, as follows:
(a) All classes of devices, regardless of other characteristics, identified in sub-items (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (l) below, which are designed to operate below −55° Centigrade or above +125° Centigrade;
(b) Synchros and resolvers (and special instruments rated to have the same characteristics as synchros and resolvers in (i) and (ii) below, such as Microsyns, Synchro-Tels and Inductosyns), possessing any of the following characteristics:
  (i) A rated electrical error of 10 minutes or less or of 0.5 per cent. or less of maximum output voltage;
  (ii) A rated dynamic accuracy for receiver types of 1 degree or less, except that for units of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) or larger a rated dynamic accuracy of less than 1 degree
  (iii) Multi-speed from single shaft types;
  (iv) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (v) Employing solid state Hall effect;
  (vi) Designed for gimbal mounting;
(c) Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, specially designed for use with resolvers, as follows:
  (i) Isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) of 0.5 per cent. or better;
  (ii) Summing types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of 0.5 per cent. or better;
  (iii) Employing solid state Hall effect;
(d) Induction potentiometers (including function generators and linear synchros), linear and non-linear, possessing any of the following characteristics:
  (i) A rated conformity of 0.5 per cent. or less, or of 18 minutes or less;
  (ii) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (iii) Employing solid state Hall effect;
  (iv) Designed for gimbal mounting;
(e) Induction rate (tachometer) generators, synchronous and asynchronous, possessing any of the following characteristics:
  (i) A rated linearity of 0.5 per cent. or less;
  (ii) Temperature-compensation or temperature-correction;
  (iii) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (iv) Employing solid state Hall effect;
(f) Servo motors (gear-head or plain) as follows:
  (i) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 cycles per second (except those designed to operate from power sources of over 300 cycles per second up to and not exceeding 400 cycles per second with a temperature range of from −10° Centigrade to +55° Centigrade);
  (ii) Designed to have a torque-to-inertia ratio of 10,000 radians per second per second or greater;
  (iii) Incorporating special features to secure internal damping;
  (iv) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (v) Employing solid state Hall effect;
(g) Potentiometers (and special instruments rated to have the same characteristics as potentiometers in (1) and (2) below, such as Vernistats), as follows:
  (1) Linear potentiometers having a constant resolution and a rated linearity of 0.1 per cent. or less;
  (2) Non-linear potentiometers having a variable resolution and a rated conformity of:
    (i) 1 per cent. or less when the resolution is inferior to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length; or
    (ii) 0.5 per cent. or less when the resolution is better than or equal to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length;
  (3) Designed for gimbal mounting;

NOTE: This sub-item does not embargo potentiometers using only switched elements.

(h) Direct current and alternating current torquers, i.e. torque motors specially designed for gyros and stabilized platforms;
(i) Electro-optical devices designed to monitor relative rotation of remote surfaces;
(j) Synchronous motors, as follows:
  (i) Of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) and smaller and having synchronous speeds in excess of 3,000 revolutions per minute;
  (ii) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 400 cycles per second:
  (iii) Designed to operate below −10° Centigrade or above +55° Centigrade;
  (iv) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
(k) Ball-and-disc or cylinder-and-ball mechanical integrators; and mechanical ball resolvers;
(l) Analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue converters, as follows:
  (1) Electrical-input types possessing:
    (i) A peak conversion rate capability in excess of 50,000 complete conversions per second;
    (ii) An accuracy in excess of 1 part in more than 10,000 of full scale; or
    (iii) A figure of merit of 5 x 10^6 (derived from the number of complete conversions per second divided by the accuracy);
  (2) Mechanical input types (including but not limited to shaft position encoders and linear displacement encoders but excluding complex servo-follower systems) as follows:
    (i) Rotary types with an accuracy or maximum incremental accuracy better than ± 1 part in 10,000 of full scale or of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
    (ii) Linear displacement types having an accuracy of better than ± 5 microns;
  (3) Employing solid state Hall effect;
(m) Semi-conductor Hall field probes, as follows:
  (i) Made of indium-arsenide-phosphide (In As P);
  (ii) Coated with ceramic or ferritic materials (e.g. special field probes such as tangential field probes, multipliers, modulators, recorder probes, etc.);
  (iii) With an open circuit sensitivity greater than
  0.12 Volt
  Ampere x Kilogauss

NOTE: The slope of a straight line that passes through the point of origin and through the point $u_{20} : i_1$ at $B=B^n$ in the characteristic is defined as the open circuit sensitivity (where u_{20}=Hall voltage, open circuit; i_1=Control current; B_n=Rated value of applied magnetic control field).

(n) Specially designed parts, components, sub-assemblies and test equipment (including adapters, couplers, etc.) for the above.

1570. Thermoelectric materials and devices as follows:
(a) Thermoelectric materials with a maximum product of the figure of merit (Z) and the temperature (T in °Kelvin) in excess of 0.75;
(b) Junctions and combinations of junctions using any of the materials in (a) above;

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

(c) Heat absorbing and/or electrical power generating devices containing any of the junctions in (b) above;

(d) Other power generating devices which generate in excess of 10 watts per pound or of 500 watts per cubic foot of the devices' basic thermoelectric components;

(e) Specialized parts, components and sub-assemblies, not elsewhere specified, for the above devices.

NOTES : 1. The figure of merit (Z) equals Seebeck coefficient squared divided by the product of electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity.

2. The weight and cubic measurements in (d) above are not intended to encompass the complete device but to include only the thermoelectric elements and assembly and the components for pumping calories. Other components, such as heating and/or cooling sources or containers, device frames or stands and control equipment are not to be included in the calculations.

1571. Magnetometers and specialized parts therefor, as follows:

(a) Fluxgate;

(b) Electron beam sensing;

(c) Paramagnetic;

(d) Nucleonic;

(e) Hall effect, except magnetometers which use general purpose Hall-field probes to measure magnetic fields greater than 1 Oersted using control current betwen 100 and 400 milliamperes.

NOTE : Paramagnetic, as used above, refers to the sensing of changes in magnetic field strength by measurement of the effects of such changes in the electron spin phenomena.

1572. Recording and/or reproducing equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Those using magnetic techniques except those specifically designed for voice or music (such excluded equipment may contain one control channel);

(b) Those using electrothermal and/or electrostatic recording techniques employing electron beams, operating in a vacuum and/or employing other means to provide a charge pattern directly on the recording surface; and specialized equipment for the read-out of material so recorded;

(c) Specialized parts, components and recording media for use with equipment described in sub-items (a) and (b) above.

NOTE: 1. The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export to the Sino-Soviet Bloc under sub-item (a) above of reasonable numbers of the equipments described below and of amounts of materials in sub-item (c) normal to the stated Bloc use for which the equipment was approved.

Equipment primarily designed for the recording and/or reproducing (read-out) of:

(i) sinusoidal information on a continuous unidirectional basis and having an aggregate direct recording and/or reproducing bandwidth capability not exceeding 50 kilocycles per second with the tape running continuously at maximum rated speed, irrespective of the number of tracks;

(ii) coded data having a maximum direct recording and/or reproducing bandwidth of less than 100 kilocycles per second with the tape running continuously at maximum rated speed, irrespective of the number of tracks, provided that the tape transport is not controlled by the read-in or read-out device or connected to the latter by means of a computer;

except for equipment having one of the following characteristics:

(1) Ruggedized;

(2) Rated for continuous operation in ambient temperatures from below −10° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;

(3) Specially designed for underwater use;

(4) A rated tape speed in excess of 60 inches per second;

(5) A rated start and/or stop time of less than 50 milliseconds; or

(6) Recording and/or reproducing heads of the rotary or floating types or which were designed for use in equipment with characteristics superior to those set forth in (i) and (ii) above; and

provided (1) that the equipment was designed for and is primarily used in non-stragetic applications and (2) that the specific shipments will be used in the Sino-Soviet Bloc for a specific installation which is primarily civilian in character and will not be used in relation to computers or to embargoed equipment or materials; and that the number, type and characteristics of such equipment are normal for the proposed use.

NOTE: 2. In sub-item (c) the term 'recording media' is intended to include all types and forms of specialized recording media employed in such recording techniques, including, but not limited to, tape, drums, discs and matrices.

NOTE: 3. Sub-item (b) of this definition is not intended to cover document copying equipment which employs electrothermal and/or electrostatic techniques to reproduce documents:

(i) on or by way of sensitized or sensitive media, with which the documents are in physical contact at the time of reproduction or

(ii) by utilizing a system wherein an image of the document is projected optically to modify the electrical charge distribution on a surface, whether this be the final copying material or an intermediate medium.

1576. Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment possessing any of the following characteristics:

(a) Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower greater than 400 horsepower;

(b) Capable of carrying a payload of 250 pounds or more;

(c) Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 or more 'g' on a payload of 200 pounds or more.

1579. Ion microscopes having a resolving power better than 10 angstroms.

1584. Oscilloscopes and specialized parts therefor, as follows:

(a) Oscilloscopes possessing any of the following characteristics:

(i) A bandwidth greater than 15 megacycles per second for DC coupled scopes or greater than 20 megacycles per second for AC coupled scopes (defined as the band of frequencies over which the deflection on the cathode ray tube does not fall below 70.7 per cent. of that at the maximum point measured with a constant input voltage to the amplifier);

(ii) A time base shorter than 40 nanoseconds per centimetre, including calibrated magnified sweep factor;

(iii) Employing accelerating potentials in excess of 5,000 volts;

(iv) Containing or designed for the use of a cathode ray tube with three or more electron guns;

(v) Containing or designed for the use of:

(a) cathode ray memory tubes;

(b) cathode ray tubes with travelling wave or distributed deflection structure or incorporating other techniques to minimize mismatch of fast phenomena signals to the deflection structure;

(vi) Ruggedized to meet a military specification.

(vii) Rated for operation over an ambient temperature range from below 25° Centigrade to above 55° Centigrade;

(viii) Incorporating a calibrated variable sweep delay with an incremental accuracy (measured at the 90 per cent. delay point) of better than 3 per cent.;

NOTE : Oscilloscopes covered **only** by (ii) and (iii) above are not embargoed provided:

(a) The oscilloscope sensitivity in millivolts per centimetre divided by the bandwidth in megacycles per second results in a figure of not less than 3 for DC oscilloscopes and not less than 2 for AC oscilloscopes, provided that the rated sensitivity is not less than 10 millivolts per centimetre for DC oscilloscopes or less than 5 millivolts per centimetre for AC oscilloscopes;

(b) The unit does not have a time base (including calibrated magnified sweep factor) shorter than 20 nanoseconds per centimetre or a time base accuracy of better than 3 per cent.;

(c) The unit does not utilize an accelerating potential greater than 10 kilovolts.

(b) Specialised parts and accessories as follows:
Oscilloscope plug-in units and external amplifiers and preamplifiers which have a bandwidth greater than that defined in (a) (i) above or a quality factor better than that specified in paragraph (a) of the Note.

(c) Electronic devices for stroboscopic analysis of a signal (i.e., sampling devices), whether sub-assemblies or separate units, designed to be used in conjunction with an oscilloscope to permit the analysis of recurring phenomena, which increase the capabilities of an oscilloscope to permit measurements within the limits of equipment embargoed under sub-item (a) (i) above and/or to permit the achieving in an oscilloscope of a time-base of less than 40 nanoseconds per centimetre.

1585. Photographic equipment, as follows:

(a) High-speed cinema recording cameras employing:

(i) Film widths 35 millimetres or narrower and recording at rates exceeding 3,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source a steady light flow and 10,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source flash equipment connected to the unwinding system;

(ii) Film widths greater than 35 millimetres and recording at rates exceeding 64 frames per second;

(b) Other high-speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250,000 frames per second;

(c) Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/100,000 second or shorter duration, at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second;

(d) Photographic systems specially designed for use in space vehicles.

See also M.L.12.

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

1587. Quartz crystals (worked or unworked) and plates, radio grade only.

NOTE: This item covers all quartz crystals having piezo-electric qualities suitable for electronic applications irrespective of their grade, quality, dimensions, form or extent of working of such crystals, excluding the following quartz crystals:

- (i) natural gem stones;
- (ii) natural quartz of optical quality having undergone advanced processing so as to obtain the recognized physical characteristics for optical use, i.e. those having undergone, once the product's optical axis has been determined, the operations of roughing-down, blanking, setting (being worn down by the use of abrasives of gradually increasing fineness of grain) and final surface polishing so as to give the finished product, within very close tolerances, the curvature rays, dihedral angles, etc., ensuring the desired physical characteristics.

1588. Materials composed of crystals having spinel, hexagonal or garnet crystal structures; thin film devices; assemblies of the foregoing; and devices containing them, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

- (a) Monocrystals of ferrites and garnets, synthetic only;
- (b) Single aperture forms possessing any of the following characteristics:
  - (i) Switching speed of 0·5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40° Centigrade;
  - (ii) A maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1·14 millimetres);
- (c) Multi-aperture forms with fewer than 10 apertures possessing any of the following characteristics:
  - (i) Switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40° Centigrade;
  - (ii) A maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2·54 millimetres);
- (d) Multi-aperture forms having 10 or more apertures;
- (e) Thin film memory storage or switching devices;
- (f) Electrical filters in which the coupling element makes use of the electromechanical properties of ferrites;
- (g) Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyro-magnetic resonance phenomenon.

1593. Measuring, calibrating, counting, and time interval measuring equipment, whether or not incorporating frequency standards, having one or more of the following characteristics:

- (a) (i) Consisting of, or containing, frequency measuring equipment or frequency standards designed for other than ground laboratory use with an accuracy better than 1 part in 10^7;
  - (ii) Consisting of, or containing, ground laboratory frequency standards or frequency measuring equipment incorporating frequency standards with a stability over 24 hours of 1 part in 10^9 or better;
- (b) Designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second;
- (c) Designed to provide a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals or an internal or external frequency standard and not forming multiples of a common control frequency;
- (d) Counting equipment capable of resolving at normal input levels successive input signals with less than 0·5 microsecond time difference;
- (e) Time interval measuring equipment containing counting equipment as specified in sub-item (d) above.

1595. Gravity meters (gravimeters) and specialized parts therefor, designed or modified for airborne or marine use.

Group J

Metal, Minerals and their Manufactures

In this Group:

Raw materials covers all materials from which the metal can be usefully extracted, i.e. ores, concentrates, matte, regulus, residues and dross (ashes); and

Unless provision to the contrary is made in particular items of the definition, the words metal and alloys cover all crude and semi-fabricated forms as follows:

Crude forms:

Anodes, balls, bars (including notched bars and wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, brickets, cakes, cathodes, crystals, cubes, dice, grains, granules, ingots, lumps, pellets, pigs, powder, rondelles, shot, slabs, slugs, sponge, sticks;

Semi-fabricated forms (whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched):

- (i) Wrought or worked materials fabricated by rolling, drawing, extruding, forging, impact extruding, pressing, graining, atomizing and grinding, i.e. angles, channels, circles, discs, dust, flakes, foil and leaf, forgings, plates, powder, pressings and stampings, ribbons, rings, rods (including bare welding rods, wire rods and rolled wire), sections, shapes, sheets, strip, pipe and tube (including tube rounds, squares and hollows), drawn or extruded wire;
- (ii) Cast material produced by casting in sand, die, metal, plaster or other types of moulds, including high pressure castings, sintered forms, and forms made by power metallurgy.

1601. Anti-friction bearings, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

- (a) All ball and cylindrical roller bearings having an inner bore diameter of 10 millimetres or less and tolerances of ABEC 5, RBEC 5 (or equivalents) or better and either or both of the following characteristics:
  - (i) Made of special materials, i.e. with rings, balls or rollers made from any steel alloy or other material except the following:
    low-carbon steel; SAE-52100 high carbon chromium steel; SAE-4615 nickel molybdenum steel; or equivalents; (Partial illustrative examples of special materials for this purpose are: high-speed tool steels; stainless steels; monels; beryllium);
  - (ii) Manufactured for use at normal operating temperatures over 150° Centigrade (302° Fahrenheit) either by use of special materials or by heat treatment;
- (b) All ball and cylindrical roller bearings (exclusive of separable ball bearings and thrust ball bearings) having an inner bore diameter exceeding 10 millimetres and having tolerances of ABEC 7, RBEC 7 (or equivalents) or better and either or both of the characteristics in (a) (i) or (a) (ii) above;
- (c) Bearing parts as follows:
  Outer rings, inner rings, retainers, balls, rollers and sub-assemblies useable only for bearings covered by sub-items (a) and (b).

1631. Magnetic metals in any form possessing one or more of the following characteristics:

- (a) Grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0·1 millimetre (0·004 inch) or less;
- (b) Initial permeability 50,000 or over;
- (c) Remanence 98 per cent. or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;
- (d) A composition capable of an energy product greater than six times 10^6 gauss-oersteds.

1635. Alloy steels, as follows:

- (a) Containing 10 per cent. or more molybdenum (but 5 per cent. or more molybdenum in any alloys containing more than 14 per cent. chromium);
- (b) Containing 6 per cent. or more cobalt, except:
  - (i) Alloys developed for their magnetic properties;
  - (ii) High speed tool steels containing up to 10 per cent. cobalt, less than 5 per cent. chromium and no nickel;
  - (iii) Glass to metal sealing alloy steels containing 20 per cent. or less cobalt;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider licences for exports of small quantites of narrow strips for watch springs.

- (c) Containing 1.5 per cent. or more niobium and/or tantalum;
- (d) Nickel bearing stabilized steels, not elsewhere specified, having a total of 38 per cent. or more of alloying elements except such steels containing less than 0.4 per cent. titanium or less than 0.8 per cent. niobium-tantalum;

NOTE: For the purpose of calculating the 38 per cent. cut off, the maximum of the range specified for each element is to be taken. In the absence of a specified maximum for titanium or niobium-tantalum, the figure of 0.4 per cent. shall be used to indicate the presence of titanium or 0.8 per cent. for niobium-tantalum. The 38 per cent. cut-off must not be exceeded to take account of manufacturing or other tolerances. Alloying elements means all constituents other than iron.

- (e) Precipitation hardening steels, containing 4 per cent. or more nickel.

1648. Cobalt, as follows:

- (a) Raw materials, including White Alloys and Red Alloys;
- (b) Cobalt metal and cobalt-bearing alloys (other than alloys covered by items 1631 and 1635), containing:
  - (i) 50 per cent. or more cobalt; or
  - (ii) 19 per cent. or more cobalt and 14 per cent. or more chromium and less than 1 per cent. carbon; or
  - (iii) 19 per cent. or more cobalt and 14 per cent. or more chromium and 3 per cent. or more molybdenum;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider licences for the export of small quantities of dental alloys and small quantities of narrow strips for watch springs.

- (c) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (b) above.

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

1649. Niobium (columbium), as follows:
(a) Raw materials;
(b) Ferro-niobium and ferro-niobium-tantalum;
(c) Metal and niobium-based alloys containing 50 per cent. or more niobium or 60 per cent or more niobium-tantalum in combination;
(d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above.

1654. Magnesium base alloys having a content of 0.4 per cent. or more of zirconium, or 1.5 per cent. or more of thorium, or 1 per cent. or more of rare earth metals (cerium mischmetal), as follows:
(a) Crude and semi-fabricated forms;
(b) Scrap forms.

1658. Molybdenum, as follows:
(a) Metal and molybdenum-based alloys containing 50 per cent. or more molybdenum;

NOTES: 1. Sub-item (a) does not cover clean wire of a diameter not exceeding 500 microns and which, after having been fully annealed, has an elongation factor not exceeding 5 per cent. for diameters up to 200 microns and not exceeding 10 per cent. for diameters of between 200 and 500 microns.

2. The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of clean wire of a diameter not exceeding 1,000 microns and which, after having been fully annealed, has an elongation factor not exceeding 12 per cent.

(b) Tubing and platinum-clad tubing.

1661. Nickel, as follows:
(a) Nickel-chromium alloys containing at least 35 per cent. nickel, at least 12 per cent. chromium and at least 1.5 per cent. total titanium plus aluminium plus columbium;
(b) Scrap forms of the alloys covered under (a) above.
See also A.E.9, 10 and 11.

1668. Tungsten, as follows:
(a) Tungsten metal and tungsten based alloys in crude and semi-fabricated forms, other than wire, not elsewhere specified, *except*:
  (i) ferro-tungsten;
  (ii) tungsten carbide;
  (iii) tungsten powder;
  (iv) crude and semi-fabricated pressed-sintered forms weighing less than 20lbs. or forms made therefrom except sheet with a width of 12 inches or more;
(b) Tungsten wire in any form, *except*:
  (i) cut coil filaments;
  (ii) uncoated wire of a thickness not exceeding 600 microns of which the tensile strength does not exceed 35 grammes per milligram per 200 mm. (140 kilogrammes per square millimetre);
  (iii) tungsten wire which is *either* of a diameter of 1 mm. or more containing by weight 2 per cent. or less thorium oxide which is cut in lengths not exceeding 30 centimetres for welding purposes, *or* of a diameter of 50 microns or less containing by weight 1 per cent. or less thorium oxide.

NOTES: 1. Tensile strength is measured after drawing wire to a diameter of 180 microns for wire of greater diameter after heating for 10 minutes in a hydrogen atmosphere at 2,100° Centigrade.

2. A coated wire is a wire covered with an electron emitting layer or with an insulating material.

1670. Tantalum, as follows:
(a) Raw materials;
(b) Ferro-tantalum and ferro-tantalum-niobium;
(c) Metal and tantalum-based alloys containing 60 per cent. or more tantalum or 60 per cent. or more tantalum-niobium in combination;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider licences for exports of tantalum in surgical forms.

(d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above;
(e) Seamless pipe and tubing.

1671. Titanium, as follows:
(a) Metal and titanium-based alloys containing 70 per cent. or more titanium;
(b) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (a) above.

Plutonium, uranium and thorium. (See A.E.1.)
Zirconium. (See A.E.8.)
Beryllium. (See A.E.12.)
Lithium. (See A.E.35.)

Group K

Chemicals, Metalloids and Petroleum Products

1701. Detonating and priming compositions, as follows:
(a) Mercury fulminate, lead azide, lead styphnate, lead thiocyanate, lead dinitroresorcinate, barium styphnate tetrazine; and detonating or priming compositions (mixtures) containing one or more of these chemicals;
(b) Sodium azide.

1702. Hydraulic fluids, synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at −54° Centigrade and not less than 1.5 centistokes at +150° Centigrade.

1703. Stabilizers for explosives, as follows:
(a) Ethyl and methyl centralites;
(b) NN-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
(c) Methyl-NN-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
(d) Ethyl-NN-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
(e) Ethyl phenyl urethane;
(f) Diphenyl urethane;
(g) Diortho tolyl-urethane;
(h) 2-Nitrodiphenylamine;
(i) *p*-Nitromethylanilane.

1715. Boron, the following:
(a) Boron minerals, including but not limited to Colemanite, Pandermite, Rasorite and Ulexite, crude or refined;
(b) Boron element (metal), all forms including grains and powder;
(c) Boron carbide and boron nitride;
(d) Boron compounds and mixtures, not elsewhere specified, the following:
  (i) Boric acids and salts (sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium and calcium) and esters of boric acids, crude or refined, not including perborates;
  (ii) Boric oxide, boron trifluoride and its complexes, boron trichloride and its complexes, fluoroboric acid (all concentrations), sodium fluoroborate, potassium fluoroborate and ammonium fluoroborate;
  (iii) Other boron compounds (excluding metal borates, not elsewhere specified, and perborates), alloys or mixtures, containing 10 per cent. or more of boron in combined and/or elemental (metallic) form.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences, provided they are not made on a frequent and repetitive basis, for the export of boron materials covered by sub-item (a) and of quantities of materials, not exceeding £1,400 ($4,000) in value, covered by sub-item (d) (i), or boric oxide covered by sub-item (d) (ii) or preparations normally used in enamelling and glassware covered by sub-item (d) (iii). In all cases Export Licensing Branch will need to be satisfied that the material will be used for the manufacture of products intended for civilian purposes.

1718. Material previously covered by this item is now embargoed by 1754 below.

1721. Diethylene triamine.

1723. Material previously covered by this item is now embargoed by 1754 below.

1731. Hydrazine in concentrations of 70 per cent. or more; hydrazine nitrate; unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine.

1732. Hydrogen peroxide (50 per cent. strength and over).

1741. Nitroguanidine.

1742. Guanidine nitrate.

1744. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate.

1754. Fluoro carbon compounds and manufactures, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) Monomers, homopolymers and co-polymers, as follows:
  (1) Tetrafluoroethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene;
  (2) Chlorotrifluoroethylene and polychlorotrifluoroethylene;
  (3) Polyvinylfluoride;
  (4) Polyvinylidenefluoride;
  (5) Polyperfluorobut-2-ene;
  (6) Polychloropentafluorobutadiene;
  (7) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene;
  (8) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene;
  (9) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylidenefluoride;
  (10) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylfluoride;
  (11) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and chloropentafluorobutadiene;
  (12) Co-polymer of hexafluoropropylene and vinylidenefluoride;
  (13) Polybromotrifluoroethylene;
  (14) Co-polymer of bromotrifluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene;
  (15) Dibromotetrafluorethane;
(b) Manufactures made wholly of the materials in (a) above;

(*Continued on next page*)

Soviet Bloc and China (*Continued*)

(c) Electric wire and cable coated with or insulated with any of the materials in (a) above.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for individual shipments containing up to 50 kilogrammes of tetfluoroethylene or polytetrafluoroethylene or 5 kilogrammes of chlorotrifluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluorethylene in any form, as well as for larger quantities in fabricated forms which can be shown to have no strategic applications.

1755. Silicone fluids and greases, as follows:
(a) Halogenated silicone fluids;
(b) Lubricating greases capable of operating at temperatures of 180° Centigrade or higher and having a drop point of 220° Centigrade or higher

1757. Semi-conductor materials, as follows:
(a) Silicon of a purity of 99.9 per cent. or more;
(b) Gallium metal, alloys and amalgams (except amalgams for dental or medical use); and monocrystalline gallium compounds in any form; (except electronic grades of monocrystalline materials containing less than 1 per cent. of gallium);
(c) Monocrystalline indium compounds in any form.

1760. Tantalum, niobium (columbium), and tantalum-niobium compounds.

1770. Any liquid fuel, including petroleum products having a gross calorific value of not less than 13,000 calories/grammes (23,400 British Thermal Units per pound) which contains high energy components or compounds.

1781. Synthetic lubricating oils and greases which contain as the principal ingredient:
(a) Esters of saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols containing more than six carbon atoms with adipic or azeleic or sebacic acids;
(b) Esters of trimethylol propane or trimethylol ethane or pentaerythritol with saturated monobasic acids containing more than six carbon atoms;
(c) All fluoro-alcohol esters;
(d) All polyphenyl ethers containing more than 3 phenyl groups.

NOTE: Excepted from parts (a)-(d) above are:

Those oils and greases containing by weight either not less than 50 per cent. of neutral castor oil; or not less than 5 per cent. of neutral castor oil and not less than 50 per cent. of castor oil and petroleum oil together.

Fuming nitric acid. (See M.L.8.)
Deuterium and compounds. (See A.E.5.)
Fluorine. (See A.E.14.)
Chlorine trifluoride. (See A.E.15.)
Fluorinated hydrocarbons. (See A.E.17.)
Artificial graphite. (See A.E.34.)
Lithium compounds. (See A.E.35.)

Group L

Synthetic Rubber and Synthetic Film

1801. Synthetic rubber, the following:
(a) Alkyl polysulphide liquid polymers;

NOTE: The definition is intended to cover polymers which are in themselves liquid. Water dispersions, otherwise called latices, are not covered.

(b) Fluorinated silicone rubber and other fluorinated elastomeric material and such organic intermediates for their production as contain 10 per cent. or more of combined fluorine.

1920. Synthetic film for dielectric use (condenser tissue) of 0.0015 inch (0.038 millimetre) or less in thickness capable of being used for condensers covered by the definition of item 1560, excluding polyester film with a thickness greater than 0.001 inch (0.0254 millimetre).

LAND OF GREEN GINGER PRINTERIE
ESTABLISHED 1832

In the contest for Sales it is essential Packs and Containers should be well dressed

Harlands of Hull *can supply a complete service—from the initial designing to the finished article.*

SPECIALITIES . . .

CAMEO EMBOSSED SEALS
LABELS - in the reel or die cut - All papers and foils - ungummed, gummed, self-stick
TAGS - all shapes
BOX TOPS in wide variety

Designs and quotations free

Head Office & Works
M. HARLAND & SON LIMITED
LAND OF GREEN GINGER · HULL
EAST YORKSHIRE · ENGLAND

East-West Trade is expanding through the MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LIMITED

For over 40 years the Moscow Narodny Bank has specialized in financing East-West trade. Today it offers a complete banking service for the financing of the trade of the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples' Democracies in Eastern Europe and in Asia, with the rest of the world.

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK · MNB · THE BANK FOR EAST-WEST TRADE
Established 1919

4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2
Telephone: Metropolitan 0831
Telex: 28250 (General)
28931 (Foreign Exchange)

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Pressure Vessels for Malaya

The first export order of a recently established firm near Southampton, left that port on June 30 bound for Malaya aboard the Ben Line cargo-passenger ship *Bencruachan*. The special cargo, worth £9,000, consisted of two pressure vessels and associated equipment for timber impregnation manufactured by Industrial Pressure Vessels Ltd. of Eastleigh, Hants.

Buses for Pakistan

A.E.C., Ltd., of Southall, have received an order from the West Pakistan Road Transport Board of Lahore for a further 37 'Regent' Mark V chassis. Powered by A.E.C. AV590 diesel engines similar to those used in the London 'Routemaster' buses, the Regent Vs will be deliverd to Pakistan in crated knocked down form, the chassis will be assembled in Lahore and fitted with locally-built double-deck bodies.

Sea Water Distillation Plant and Power Station for Cyprus

A sea water distilling plant combined with an electricity generating station is to be constructed in the Sovereign Base Area at Shekelia, Cyprus. The contract for the project has been awarded to Constructors John Brown Ltd., of London. The total value of the contract approaches £1 million.

Letter Sorting Machines for Egypt

The Egyptian Postal Administration has placed a contract worth over £250,000 with The Thrissell Engineering Co. Ltd., of Bristol, for eleven letter sorting machines, Mark 3.

Dexion Grandstands for Uganda

Dexion Ltd., of Wembley, announce that a million feet of Dexion angle will be used at the Uganda Independence Celebrations in October for grandstands seating 45,000 people. After the celebrations are over the grandstands will be dismantled and the same material used again for stands at the Nakivubo Sports Stadium, and for storage and building purposes by the Ministry of Works.

Safety Controls for Italian Tankers

Brookhirst Igranic Ltd., a Metal Industries Group company, are supplying 225 h.p. star delta starters for three oil tankers being built in Italian yards. They will be used to clear storage holds of gas fumes left behind when the oil cargo has been discharged, part of a scheme to combat accidental explosion.

Gas Plant Equipment for Australia

Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., have placed a contract with Brookhirst Igranic (Metal Industries Group) for a multi-motor starter and distribution board for regenerative oil gas plant to be installed in Fremantle, Western Australia.

Buses for Finland and Pakistan

Repeat orders worth £240,000 from a major bus company in the northern hemisphere and from another in the Far East have been received by Leylands. Helsinki Municipality has ordered 40 Royal Tiger Cub models; and the West Pakistan Road Transport Board has ordered a further 35 Leyland Titan double-deck chassis.

Coking Plant for South Africa

Woodall-Duckham Construction Co. Ltd., of London have received an order valued at approximately £2,000,000 from African Metals Corporation Ltd., of Johannesburg, for a coking plant to be built at their Newcastle works, Natal.

Sound Projectors for Australia

The Rank Organisation (Cine & Photographic Division) report that more than 250 of the new Bell & Howell 'Filmosound' Model 641 sound projectors worth approximately £35,000, have been ordered by Sixteen Millimetre Australia Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

New Zealand Machinery Order

Two 1,500 s.h.p. diesel-electric fire-fighting tugs for the new refinery at Marsden Point, Whangarei, New Zealand, will have main and auxiliary machinery supplied by the Heavy Plant Division of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. The two vessels are to be built by Brooke Marine Ltd., of Lowestoft.

Mr. Knud Andersen, tractor sales manager of Ford Motor Company A/S, Copenhagen, training Danish farm housewives to be safe and efficient tractor operators. Nearly 1,600 women have received a proficiency diploma at 11 courses held all over Denmark.

Road Bridge for Pakistan

Dorman Long (Bridge and Engineering) Ltd., of Middlesbrough, have secured £250,000 order from American sources, and in face of international competition, for an access road bridge at the Magla Dam, Pakistan.

Locomotives for Export

The English Electric Co. Ltd., have secured a number of overseas orders for locomotives received by W. G Bagnall Ltd., a member of the English Electric Group, for shipment to India, Pakistain, Egypt and Assam.

Impactor Crusher for Italy

G.E.C. report that their Fraser and Chalmers Engineering Works has received an order for a third Pennsylvania reversible impactor worth over £15,000 from the Italian company of Italcementi Ltd.

Dust Extraction Installations Overseas

Tilghman's Ltd., of Altrincham, Cheshire, have recently received orders for dust extraction installations from Russia valued at £440,000 and another valued at £110,000 for Czechoslovakia. In addition they have completed work in Italy to the value of £80,000 and in France to the value of £15,000.

Conveyor System for Norway

A contract worth over £¼ million for the supply and erection of a belt conveyor system to operate at a steelworks on the north-west Arctic coast of Norway, has been received by the New Conveyor Co. Ltd., of Smethwick, Birmingham, a Tube Investment Engineering Division company, from A/S Norsk Jernverk, Mo-I-Rana.

Loaders for Argentine

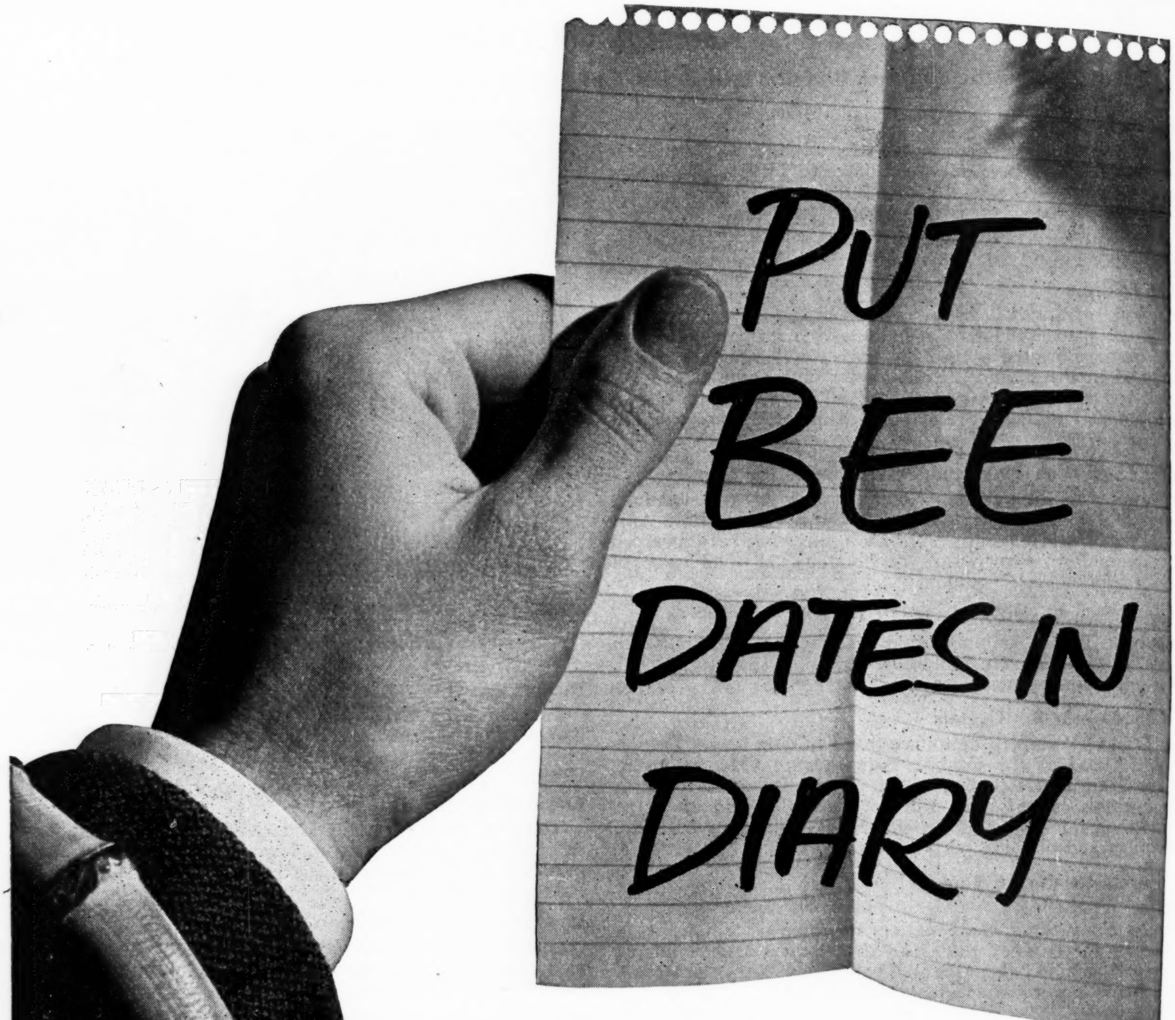
Mercator S.A. (G.B.) Ltd., of London, report that two Loadmaster '1000' Mk. II, 4-wheel drive loaders manufactured by Chaseside Engineering Co. Ltd., and incorporating Ford 590E diesel engines were recently shipped to Argentine. The sale of these loaders was negotiated through Knowles & Foster, the Merchant Bankers and Mercator S.A., of Buenos Aires.

Electrical Equipment for Nigeria

Following official approval by the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Works, the first shipment of 220 House Distribution Units manufactured by Chilton Electric Products Ltd., of Hungerford, Berkshire, has recently been despatched.

Building Materials for Western Germany

British Uralite Ltd., of Gravesend, Kent, announce an order for 5,000 square metres of Cellactite roofing material, to be delivered on site at the new plant of Accumulatonerwerk Sonnerschein, which is being built at Budingen, north east of Frankfurt.



Business Efficiency Exhibition.
Your keenest competitors will be there —will you?

The Business Efficiency Exhibition is one date you cannot afford to miss. It's a major event of the business year for everyone concerned with efficiency in today's highly competitive world.

Everything is there, from copy-holders to computers. Everything that's new in business methods, systems, furniture, and machines. This Exhibition is a vital rendezvous for all executives whose job it is to watch costs, save time and money.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION

Grand Hall, OLYMPIA, London
2-10 October, 10.30 a.m.-7 p.m.
(Saturday 10.30 a.m.-4 p.m.) Admission 2/6

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Sept. 7	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	Aug. 3	Nov. 2
Outside Europe	July 6	Oct. 5

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the list.

• indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 7, August 3 and July 6, respectively.

EUROPE

Addition:

MONTPELLIER: INTERNATIONAL VITICULTURAL AND WINE FAIR – October 10-21, 1963.
* Apply, Foire Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin, 11 bis rue de la Loge, Montpellier.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

BELFAST: 96TH ANNUAL ROYAL ULSTER SHOW – May 22-25, 1963.
* At Balmoral Showgrounds, Northern Ireland. Apply, The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, The Kings Hall, Balmoral, Belfast 9. (Tel.: Belfast 665225.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

PHILADELPHIA: 5TH INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATION CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION – November 19-21, 1963.
At the Sheraton Hotel. Apply, International Automation Congress & Exposition, Richard Rimbach Associates Management, 933 Ridge Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pennsylvania.

Rand Easter Show, April 1963

IN 1963 the theme of the British Pavilion at the Rand Easter Show, Johannesburg, will be British Equipment for Agriculture. The Board of Trade will provide a central exhibit but some 6,000 square feet of space will be available for commercial exhibits. Further particulars can be obtained from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Room 3110, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 8855. Ext. 2179.

(*Continued on page* 667)

We're thinking of setting up in Australia

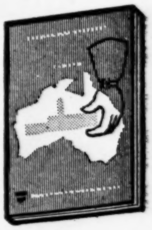
Many expanding U.K. firms have already done so, helped more often than not by Australia and New Zealand Bank. And to other manufacturers contemplating the same development, the Bank will gladly give similar assistance. A valuable introduction to such a move is provided by the Bank's 70-page book *Establishment of Industry in Australia*, produced especially for industrialists who may be considering that country as a further base for their company's operations.

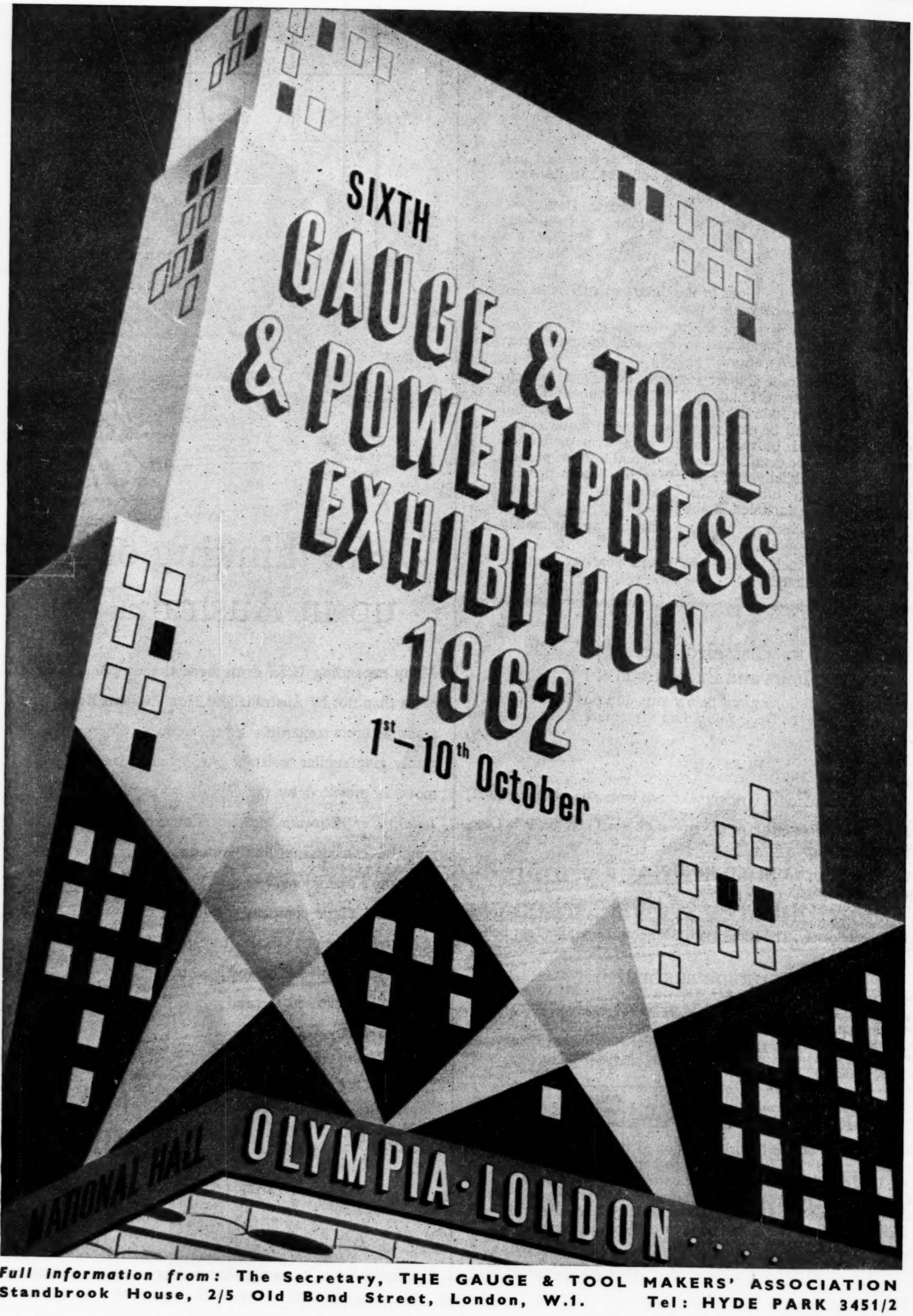
Subjects include company formation, market potential, taxation, labour, transport, power supplies, tariff protection and local regulations. We shall be pleased to send you a free copy if you write to

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK LIMITED

OVER 900 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

71, CORNHILL, LONDON EC3. TELEPHONE: AVENUE 1281




SIXTH
GAUGE & TOOL
& POWER PRESS
EXHIBITION
1962
1st–10th October
NATIONAL HALL
OLYMPIA · LONDON

Full information from: The Secretary, **THE GAUGE & TOOL MAKERS' ASSOCIATION**
Standbrook House, 2/5 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel: HYDE PARK 3451/2

U.K. Firms at Paris 'Leather Week'

A report from the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Paris

THE Semaine Internationale du Cuir further enhanced its high reputation in the calendar of French specialized fairs with its twentieth exhibition held from September 8-13 at the Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris, open to the trade and general public. Final attendance figures passed the half million mark. It is generally accepted that the fair is now the most important in Europe, and probably in the world, for footwear, leather and allied products, which view is reinforced by the large number of exhibitors and visitors of all nationalities who thronged the halls between 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. every day. There were 860 exhibitors, compared with 610 last year. Participation in all sections was 60 per cent. French and 30 per cent. British and the balance of 10 per cent. shared by numerous foreign countries. The United Kingdom effort, in terms of contacts made and business done, should prove invaluable in years to come.

As usual, the exhibition was staged in the Palais des Congres building, a modern, glass-roofed structure affording ease of access to the different halls housing footwear, leather goods, gloves, garments, and machinery and accessories, embodying first-class facilities in the way of general inquiry offices, Commissariat, restaurant and bars, and substantial parking space.

United Kingdom participation was organized by the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation the British Leather Federation and the Leather Importers', Factors' and Merchants' Association, who were sponsored and financially assisted by the Board of Trade. A number of United Kingdom firms, in all sections, exhibited independently. These included the Co-operative Wholesale Society in the footwear section, C. W. Pittard & Co., Yeovil, showing a wide variety of leathers for many purposes, and the local firm of Kohnstamn S. A., exclusive agent for 12 United Kingdom manufacturers of leather.

Thirty three United Kingdom footwear manufacturers shared the comprehensive range of boutiques organized by the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation. Last year only eleven firms exhibited under the sponsorship of the Federation, on account of restricted space available, but the British shoe industry, alive to the lucrative market of the Common Market, assured itself this year of a most comprehensive expose. On display was a wide range of British shoes – from high fashioned shoes for women and high quality male shoes, made in the traditional British style, to small exquisite shoes for babies, many of the latest types not at present manufactured in France.

The British Leather Federation stand, which was designed by the Central Office of Information, commanded a particularly impressive position at the entrance to the exhibition. Its modern aspect and practical design earned praise from public and trade alike, and was invaluable in creating a favourable image of British leather products which were on display. These included lining leathers, leather for travel goods, handbags, glove, clothing and hat leathers, bookbinding leathers, sheepskins, harness leather and textile leather. This stand comprised 44 United Kingdom manufacturers, members of the Federation. A fashion show of leather clothing and footwear for men and women was held twice daily (once only on the last two days) on the stand. This show, with French mannequins, was very favourably commented on both by the trade and the public. The clothing thus displayed ranged from a bikini to two-piece suits and overcoats.

The Leather Importers', Factors' and Merchants' Association organized a stand on behalf of 14 member firms for raw skins and hides. A number of United Kingdom concerns exhibited independently mainly in the leather and machinery sections, all with considerable success. Notably, as regards machinery, lively interest was shown in the stand of the Ralph Engineering Co., Ltd. of Leicester, whose new machines are attracting an international clientele. Their new moulding and seat lasting machine No. 502 and cementing machine were of particular interest. Cyril Norris Ltd., Barrow Hepburn & Gale, and Edward Wilson & Son Ltd. were also prominent in the machinery section.

Foreign participation in the footwear section relied on individual boutiques as has been their custom in past years. It is open to question which method of exhibiting is more advantageous in the long term from the trading viewpoint of individual firms. Clearly, for prestige reasons and general awareness that Great Britain is here in force, the national stands were invaluable. The general public were left in no doubt that, as far as the leather and footwear industries are concerned the United Kingdom is clearly equal to all that its continental counterparts can offer. As for prospective French and foreign buyers of our leathers and footwear, they certainly were able to find our stands quickly and easily, and under the auspices of the officials of the respective Federations, made prompt contact with the sources they required.

It is difficult to gauge the success of the fair in terms of business done. Certainly considerable trade took place, but clearly the greatest asset was the future value of contacts made with buyers from French and other foreign countries. As one exhibitor said, 'I have talked more export business here in six days than I could have done if I spent every working day of the year travelling the world'. All this, whilst perhaps not filling order books in the short term, is vital in a serious export programme, particularly when bearing in mind our possible entry into the Common Market.

As regards footwear, the view was generally expressed that interest in the United Kingdom's products was greater this year. Even in the case of certain styles for women, there was some lively excitement. As for leatherware, so far as France is concerned, it is now moving from the luxury to the necessity stage. With regard to clothing, United Kingdom products in this field attracted considerable notice and there appear to be bright prospects for the British manufacturer who is prepared to pay attention to the needs of the market. Manufacturers of footwear machinery reported with enthusiasm that their exhibits, especially those embodying the latest developments, received much attention from French and foreign businessmen.

Apart from the daily mannequin and male model show on the British Leather Federation stand, the United Kingdom, together with Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, U.S.A. and the Netherlands, also participated in a presentation, on the afternoon of September 11, called 'Leather in the World Today'.

Inquiries concerning next year's event should be addressed to the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1., the British Leather Federation, 9 St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1, or the Semaine Internationale du Cuir, 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9eme.

Official British Displays at Helsinki Fair

TWENTY-FOUR British manufacturers are displaying agricultural equipment, pharmaceutical products, radio equipment and scientific instruments in exhibits organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the manufacturers' trade associations at the 1st Finnish International Trade Fair, Helsinki, which opened on September 21, and ends on Sunday.

The Board of Trade have organized four separate exhibits covering about 4,000 square feet in different commodity sections of the Fair in collaboration with the Agricultural Engineers' Association (A.E.A.), the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (A.B.P.I.), the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association (B.R.E.M.A.), and the Scientific Instrument Manufacturerss Association (S.I.M.A.). Four firms are exhibiting on the A.E.A. stand, five on the A.B.P.I. stand, seven on the B.R.E.M.A. stand and eight on the S.I.M.A. stand.

The Board of Trade has also installed an information stand in the Hall of Nations at the Fair. The Federation of British Industries and the British Travel and Holidays Association are assisting the British Embassy in Helsinki in manning the stand. All five of the Board of Trade stands have been designed by the Central Office of Information, who have also supervised their construction.

More than 200 British firms are exhibiting independently or on the stands of agents at the Fair. They are showing products ranging from cosmetics and alcoholic drinks to pumps and electronic equipment for industry.

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the Fair on September 23.

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

France and Greece

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of September 12, 1962, published a notice extending the trade agreement between France and Greece.

By an exchange of letters dated June 9, 1962, the trade agreement signed in Paris on July 18, 1961, has been extended for one year with effect from July 1, 1962.

Details of the above trade agreement were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1961 (page 1030).

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Market Research in Europe

'A Short Guide to Market Research in Europe' (Max K. Adler) aims to show how market research in Europe differs from that in the home market. It shows methods of discovering consumer habits, the use of products, purchasing powers and behaviour of customers in individual European markets. Copies: Crosby Lockwood & Son Ltd., 26 Old Brompton-road, London, S.W.7. Price 15s. 0d.

Australian Industry

'Australian Profile', 'Developments in Australian Manufacturing Industry, 1960/61', and 'Survey of Manufacturing Activity in Australia', published by the Australian Government, deal with investment, capital expenditure, development and production in Austalian industry. Inquiries for copies (free) to Trade Office, Australia House, London, W.C.2.

Italy and Denmark

THE ITALO-DANISH Trade Agreement of July 12, 1957, modified by agreement between the two countries in August 1961, has been extended for a further year to July 14, 1963. Quota lists – as announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 10, 1961, (page 595) – remain unchanged, except for a further large increase in the quota for Danish exports to Italy of fork-lift trucks.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Division) Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone: City 5757 extensions 456, 457.

Hints to Businessmen Visiting Spain and the Republic of the Philippines

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on Spain and the Republic of the Philippines have been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen'.

British businessmen who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Board of Trade, Directories and Notices Section, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928.)

Trades Index

The 1962-3 'British Commonwealth and International Trades Index' contains lists of principal business houses with their cable, postal address and telephone numbers in the British Commonwealth and United Nations. Inquiries to Business Dictionaries Ltd., 133-137 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

EXPORT DRIVE

For trade with the East consult

THE
CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853)

The Bank, its subsidiaries and associates are the largest British banking group in the East, having over 200 branches in twenty-seven territories as shown in the map above.

UNITED KINGDOM
W. GERMANY
CYPRUS
LEBANON
IRAQ
IRAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
JAPAN
QATAR & BAHRAIN
TRUCIAL STATES
ADEN
HADHRAMAUT
INDIA
HONG KONG
EAST PAKISTAN
BURMA
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
NORTH BORNEO
BRUNEI
CEYLON
MALAYA
SARAWAK
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA

THE CHARTERED BANK
Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Manchester Office: 52 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.
Liverpool Office: 28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 2 & 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.

ASSOCIATED BANKS: ALLAHABAD BANK LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA) • THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN)

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420). (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757. Ext. 406 and 404).

AUSTRALIA

Lift Leaf Gate for Hydro-Electric Commission. Closing date postponed to October 24. E.S.B. 22719/62.

Diesel Locomotives for the South Australian Railways. November 8. E.S.B. 29482/62.*

Switchgear for Electric Supply Committee, Melbourne. November 7. E.S.B. 29456/62.*

Protective Relays for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. October 15. E.S.B. 28764/62.*

The Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne:

Bells and Buzzers. November 1. E.S.B. 29483/62.*

Television Transmitting Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 28800/62.*

BURMA

Tinned Fish for Ministry of Defence. October 10. E.S.B. 29136/62.*

Railway Engines for Burma Railways. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 28761/62.

State Agricultural Marketing Board:

Steam Power Plants. October 16. E.S.B. 29671/62.*

Generator; Swtchboards. October 16. E.S.B. 29672/62.*

Civil Supplies Management Board:

Textiles. October 26. E.S.B. 29687/62.*

Plain Iron Sheets. October 9. E.S.B. 29686/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Augers and Plane Bits. October 8. E.S.B. 29428/62.*

Canvas. October 8. E.S.B. 29427/62.*

Cable; Mercury Vapour Lamps. October 10. E.S.B. 29665/62.*

Steel Mooring Chains and Fittings. October 10. E.S.B. 29666/62.*

Paints. October 10. E.S.B. 29667/62.*

Glass. October 10. E.S.B. 29668/62.*

Files (Hand Tools). October 10. E.S.B. 29669/62.*

Metal Parts. October 8. E.S.B. 29424/62.*

Hooks and Eyes. October 8. E.S.B. 29426/62.*

G.I. Plain Sheet. October 8. E.S.B. 29425/62.*

Padlocks. October 11. E.S.B. 29659/62.*

Hurricane Lanterns and Globes. October 11. E.S.B. 29660/62.*

Sinks. October 11. E.S.B. 29661/62.*

Bellows. October 11. E.S.B. 29662/62.*

Blow Lamps. October 11. E.S.B. 29663/62.*

Electrodes. October 10. E.S.B. 29664/62.*

Adhesive. October 10. E.S.B. 29670/62.*

Copper Pipe. October 9. E.S.B. 29652/62.*

Copper Washers. October 9. E.S.B. 29654/62.*

Spades. October 9. E.S.B. 29655/62.*

Fencing Wire. October 9. E.S.B. 29656/62.*

Tar Cans. October 9. E.S.B. 29657/62.*

Pressure Lamps. October 9. E.S.B. 29658/62.*

CANADA

Alberta Government Purchasing Agency:

Machine Tools. October 8. E.S.B. 29611/62.*

Lathe. October 8. E.S.B. 29612/62.*

Tool Grinding and Lapping Machine. October 9. E.S.B. 29614/62.*

Machine Tools. October 9. E.S.B. 29615/62.*

Machine Tools. October 9. E.S.B. 29616/62.*

Drilling Machine. October 9. E.S.B. 29617/62.*

Machine Tool. October 9. E.S.B. 29618/62.*

Universal Testing Machine. October 8. E.S.B. 28765/62.*

Boring Machine. October 8. E.S.B. 29613/62.*

CEYLON

Wagons (Railway) for Ministry of Transport and Works. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 15416/62.

Chlorhexidine and Cetrimide Solution for Ministry of Health. December 4. E.S.B. 29151/62.*

Laboratory Equipment, Drugs and Chemicals for Colombo Municipal Council. October 24. E.S.B. 28754/62.

Gents' Pedal Bicycles for the Government Stores Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 29147/62.*

Ceylon Transport Board:

Leather Cloth. November 14.. E.S.B. 29693/62.*

Batteries. November 7. E.S.B. 29692/62.*

CHILE

Printing Machinery for La Direccion de Aprovisionamiento del Estado. October 19. E.S.B. 29689/62.* (In Spanish.)

EGYPT

Transmission Lines for Ministry of Public Works. November 26. E.S.B. 30021/62.

Crane for Egyptian Iron and Steel Co. October 15. E.S.B. 30015/62.

Garage and Lubricating Equipment for General Transport Administration. November 3. E.S.B. 28758/62.*

Dyestuff for Misr Beida Dyers. October 10. Copy Tender Notice available. E.S.B. 30019/62.*

Plain Cylindrical Grinding Wheels for Egyptian Railways. October 15. E.S.B. 28757/62.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Suspension Insulators. October 9. E.S.B. 29490/62.*

Valves. October 8. E.S.B. 29491/62.*

GREECE

Ministry of National Defence:

Searchlights. Closing date now October 23. E.S.B. 8394/62.*

Submarine Cable. Closing date re-issued October 22. E.S.B. 12723/62.*

Portable Pumping Sets. October 25. E.S.B. 29690/62.*

The Ministry of Trade:

Timber. Closing date postponed to October 15. E.S.B. 28541/62.*

Ordinary and Stud Link Chains. October 8. E.S.B. 19835/60.*

Timber. October 8. E.S.B. 28763/62.*

INDIA

Leather Working Machinery for the Director of Industries and Commerce. October 16. E.S.B. 29676/62.*

Capacitors for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. October 10. E.S.B. 29694/62.

Shaft Sinking and Mine Developing Work for National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Closing date postponed to November 30. E.S.B. 20888/62.*

Construction of Piers, Road Bridges, Spillway Gates and Hoists for the Yeldari Dam Purna Project. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26860/62.*

Earth Dam Constructions for Government of Madhya Pradesh. October 31. E.S.B. 29019/62.

Pumps for the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. October 19. E.S.B. 29472/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

ROBERT HOUGH
Proprietors: LIMEHOUSE PAPERBOARD MILLS LTD
SPECIALISTS in PAPERMAKING RAW MATERIALS COTTON & FLAX WASTES, LINTERS, ROPES AND STRING
WASTE PAPER Our own pulping facilities are available for the destruction of confidential papers etc.
HOUGH'S WHARF, NARROW ST. LONDON E.14.
Telephone:– EAST 5632 (3 lines) EAST 2852 (2 lines)
Telegrams:– "PAPERSTOCK TELEX LONDON"
Telex No:– 21372
Also at TEMPLE MILL · MARLOW · BUCKS Tel: MARLOW 9
ROBERT HOUGH RH SINCE 1860
BUYERS · SORTERS · PACKERS · IMPORTERS · EXPORTERS

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Transformers for Andra Pradesh State Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to October 16. E.S.B. 28339/62.*

Steel Travelling Formwork for Kerala State Electricity Board. October 15. E.S.B. 29197/62.*

Conveyor Belting for National Coal Development Corporation Limited. October 15. E.S.B. 29452/62.

Refrigeration Plant for Director of Fisheries, Kerala State. October 15. E.S.B. 29453/62.*

Construction of Bridge for Gujarat State Public Works Department. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 26836/62.

Madras State Electricity Board:

Potentiometric Titration Kit. October 25. E.S.B. 29196/62.*
Transformers. (Further Information.) Additional drawings *re* specification available. E.S.B. 21844/62.*

The Gujarat Electricity Board:

Switchgear. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28312/62.*
Communication Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 28311/62.*
Pumps. October 15. E.S.B. 29695/62.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.:

Electrical Repair Shop. December 7. E.S.B. 29630/62.
Ladle Cleaning Equipment. December 11. E.S.B. 29633/62.
Expansion to Existing Power Plant. December 10. E.S.B. 29631/62.
Rolling Stock. December 6. E.S.B. 29622/62.
Casting Machinery. December 10. E.S.B. 29632/62.
Electrical Accessories; Lightning Arresters. October 17. E.S.B. 30011/62.

Director General of Supplies and Disposals:

Excavators. October 16. E.S.B. 29447/62.*
Scrapers. October 18. E.S.B. 29445/62.*
Crawler Tractors and Semi-Trailers. November 22. E.S.B. 29446/62.*

The U.P. State Electricity Board:

Switchgear and Power Transformers. Closing date postponed to October 23. E.S.B. 23602/62.*
Switchgear and Power Transformers. Closing date postponed to October 26. E.S.B. 23605/62.*
Switchgear and Power Transformers. Closing date postponed to October 22. E.S.B. 23601/62.*

IRAQ

Power Line Equipment for Ministry of Industry. December 19. E.S.B. 30013/62.

Paint Accessories for Iraqi Republican Railways. November 7. E.S.B. 30023/62.*

Swimming Pool and Changing Rooms for Tourism Service. November 19. E.S.B. 29164/62.

International Competition for Design of Opera House for Ministry of Works and Housing. July 1, 1963. E.S.B. 29408/62.

Printing Machines for Directorate of Government Press. December 9. E.S.B. 29406/62.

Surgical Instruments and Laboratory Equipment for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. December 2. E.S.B. 29154/62.

Trisulphonamide B.P.C. for Ministry of Health. October 14. E.S.B. 29174/62.

Ministry of Municipalities:

Water Supply Scheme. November 29. E.S.B. 29168/62.
Transformers. October 20. E.S.B. 29165/62.*

Ministry of Defence:

Portable Charging Sets. October 17. E.S.B. 29159/62.
Pistol Holsters. October 17. E.S.B. 29170/62.
Iron Safe. October 15. E.S.B. 29169/62.*

Ministry of Oil:

Adaptors (Drum Closures). October 27. E.S.B. 29175/62.
Tyres. October 8. E.S.B. 29182/62.
Sulphur. October 16. E.S.B. 29190/62.

Iraqi Ports Administration:

Pipe Fittings. October 24. E.S.B. 29160/62.
Electric Arc Welding Electrodes. October 17. E.S.B. 29162/62.
Aluminium Corrugated Sheets. October 17. E.S.B. 29163/62.
Grease Graphite, Glue and Technical Powders. October 10. E.S.B. 29161/62.

KOREA

Teletype Equipment for Office of Supply. October 13. E.S.B. 29195/62.*

KUWAIT

Telephone Equipment for Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. October 10. E.S.B. 29142/62.*

Oil Well Cement for Kuwait Oil Company Ltd. October 14. E.S.B. 29477/62.*

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

Files and Drills. October 28. E.S.B. 29437/62.*
Slotted Angles and Spare Bolts. October 24. E.S.B. 29423/62.*

MALAYA

Manila Ropes for Penang Port Commission. October 31. E.S.B. 29641/62.

Water Treatment Plant for the Public Works Department. November 7. E.S.B. 29642/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Hand Tools for General Post Office (Stores Division). October 23. E.S.B. 29677/62.*

Transformers for Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department. November 9. E.S.B. 29420/62.*

The Auckland Electric-Power Board:

Transformers. November 23. E.S.B. 29635/62.*
Transformers. November 23. E.S.B. 29640/62.*
Surgical Dressings for Auckland Hospital Board. October 19. E.S.B. 29416/62.*

NIGERIA

Switchgear and Auxiliary Equipment for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. November 1. E.S.B. 29404/62.

PAKISTAN

Chain Pulley Blocks for Water and Power Development Authority. October 9. E.S.B. 29449/62.*

Diesel Platform Trucks for Karachi Port Trust. October 10. E.S.B. 29700/62.

Pakistan Eastern Railways:

Fish Plates. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 28702/62.*
Fish Plates (Compound). (Further Information.) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 28703/62.*
Steel Bolts, Nuts and Washers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 28704/62.*

Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Directorate-General:

Telephone Equipment. October 24. E.S.B. 29697/62.
Condensers; Cords; Plugs and Plug Screws. October 24. E.S.B. 29696/62.
Testing Instruments. October 25. E.S.B. 29698/62.

Directorate of Supply:

Fire-fighting Boat. Postponed to October 11. E.S.B. 26802/62.*
Fire Engines. October 15. E.S.B. 29625/62.*
Surgical Equipment. October 8. E.S.B. 29419/62.*
Printing Materials. October 11. E.S.B. 29189/62.*
Machine Tools and Equipment for Wood Treating Plant. October 15. E.S.B. 29188/62.*
Trailer Pumps. October 15. E.S.B. 29626/62.*
Tractors. October 10. E.S.B. 29623/62.*
Waterproof Vehicle Hoods. October 10. E.S.B. 29629/62.*
Flour Mill Equipment. October 16. E.S.B. 29627/62.*
Machines. October 15. E.S.B. 29628/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Fluorite Prospection for Ministry of Overseas. January 25, 1963. E.S.B. 29591/62.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Lamps and Lanterns for Municipal Council of Lobito. October 27. E.S.B. 29409/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Federal Ministry of Health:

X-Ray Films and Equipment. October 12. E.S.B. 29480/62.*
Insulin. October 12. E.S.B. 29481/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

White Line Marking Machine for City Treasurer's Department, Johannesburg. October 9. E.S.B. 29414/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

Humidifier. October 12. E.S.B. 29637/62.*
Hospital Equipment. October 12. E.S.B. 29177/62.*

South Africa Broadcasting Corporation:

Radio Equipment. November 7. E.S.B. 29412/62.
Transmitters. October 31. E.S.B. 29411/62.

Cape Provincial Administration:

Geometrical Sets, Protractors, Laces, Cellulose Tape. October 19. E.S.B. 29450/62.*
Scientific Apparatus. October 16. E.S.B. 29451/62.*

State Tender Board:

Film Printing Machine. October 12. E.S.B. 29636/62.*
Temperature Recording Instruments. October 17. E.S.B. 29183/62.*
Vaccine Tubes. October 19. E.S.B. 29184/62.*
Magnetometers. October 12. E.S.B. 29674/62.*

South African Railways:

Lighting Arresters; Circuit Breakers; Convertor Equipment. October 12. E.S.B. 29413/62.
Overhead Track Sectioning Switches. October 19. E.S.B. 29473/62.*
Front End Loaders. October 19. E.S.B. 29474/62.*
Punching and Shearing Machine. October 19. E.S.B. 29475/62.*
Carbon Paper. October 19. E.S.B. 29476/62.*
Telegraphic Equipment. Closing date now October 26. E.S.B. 23660/62.*
Electric Signal Materials. November 2. E.S.B. 29682/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Cordage and Tarred Link Chain for Central Purchasing Authority. October 10. E.S.B. 29457/62.*

SUDAN

Concrete Mixers for the Department of Land Use and Rural Water Development. October 15. E.S.B. 29417/62.

Copper for Sudan Railways. October 22. E.S.B. 29621/62.

Transmitter for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. October 23. E.S.B. 29647/62.*

THAILAND

Department of Transport:

Antenna Terminators. October 29. E.S.B. 29469/62.
Sound Level Meter Equipment. November 1. E.S.B. 29467/62.

State Railways of Thailand:

Anchor Track Brace. October 8. E.S.B. 29464/62.
Anchor Track Brace. October 10. E.S.B. 29465/62.
Anchor Track Brace. October 15. E.S.B. 29466/62.

TUNISIA

Chemical Products; Pharmaceutical Specialities and Accessories for Monsieur le Directeur de la Pharmacia Centrale de Tunisie. October 15. E.S.B. 29485/62.* (In French.)

Cycle Factory for Societe Tunisienne des Industries de Cycles. October 15. E.S.B. 29646/62.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

TURKEY

NATO Infrastructure Contract: Construction of 8 Buildings at eight different locations for the Turkish Authorities. Apply not later than October 9. G.D. 88/61 (45).

Electro Filtering Plant for Turkish Cement Industry Corporation. Closing date postponed to October 24. E.S.B. 26894/62.*

Miscellaneous Machinery for Profile Demir Fabrikasi Adi Komandit Sirketi. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 29531/62/D.L.F.

Telephone Exchange Equipment for P.T.T. Umum Mudurlugu. October 19. E.S.B. 29484/62.* (In Turkish.)

Life Saving Equipment for Turkiye Komur Isletmeleri Kurumu. October 22. E.S.B. 29435/62 A.I.D.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Transformer; Vehicle for Public Utility District No. 1 of Clallam County. October 9. E.S.B. 29608/62.*

U.S. Corps of Engineers:

Switchgear. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 29639/62.
Switchgear; Generator Equipment. (Advance Information.) Closing date about October 17. E.S.B. 29638/62.
Switchgear; Motor Control Centres. October 11. E.S.B. 29691/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for glazed tiles. (E.S.B. 28917/62.)
Agency inquiry for electric motors and instruments. (E.S.B. 29366/62.)
Inquiry for printing machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 29271/62.)
Inquiry for combination fork and spoons; food warmers. (E.S.B. 29364/62.)
Inquiry in respect of railway project. (E.S.B. 24154/62.)
Pipe-line project. (E.S.B. 28885/62.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for railway coaches. (E.S.B. 29048/62.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for vacuum flasks; fancy goods; gift items. (E.S.B. 29315/62.)
Agency inquiry for riding equipment pet supplies; poultry fencing; garden tools; fishing tackle. (E.S.B. 23759/62.)
Agency inquiry for ice-cream making machines. (E.S.B. 29549/62.)
Agency inquiry for wool tops; yarns. (E.S.B. 29272/62.)
Inquiry for agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 29569/62.)

Denmark
Inquiry for chamois leathers. (E.S.B. 29247/62.)

Ecuador
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 29209/62.)

Fiji
Agency inquiry for piece-goods; hardware; haberdashery; foodstuffs; batteries; footwear. (E.S.B. 18974/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 28864/62.)
Agency inquiry for boats; marine equipment. (E.S.B. 29234/62.)
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 4694/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for machinery and tools. (E.S.B. 29244/62.)
Agency inquiry for hand tools; 'do-it-yourself' articles. (E.S.B. 25162/62.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 29306/62.)
Agency inquiry for iron and steel; cadmium anodes – further information. (E.S.B. 26379/62.)
Inquiry for electronic equipment. (E.S.B. 28424/62.)
Inquiry for car accessories and components. (E.S.B. 23229/62.)
Manufacture under licence – metal furniture fittings. (E.S.B. 24206/62.)
Market report on ladies' knitwear. (E.S.B. 27617/62.)
Economic report, September 10-September 16, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Ghana
Exchange Control. (C.R.E. 11493/58.)

India
Agency inquiry for ferro-alloys. (E.S.B. 29100/62.)

Iran
Inquiry for prefabricated houses. (E.S.B. 29283/62.)

Iraq
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 1802/62.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for cocoa cakes; chemicals. (E.S.B. 29044/62.)

Italy/Denmark
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 2206/G.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for auto-bus transport. (E.S.B. 9117/62.)
Enlargement of airport. (8470/61.)

Libya
Inquiry for office machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 28283/62.)

Malaya
Agency inquiry for builders' hardware; sanitary fittings. (E.S.B. 29012/62.)

Malta
Inquiry for textiles; clothing; plastics articles. (E.S.B. 29008/62.)

Mexico
Market report on food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 22209/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for steel door frames and windows; plastics floor tiles; nails; safety equipment for welding industry. (E.S.B. 29088/62.)
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Netherlands Antilles
Agency inquiry for floor-covering. (E.S.B. 29089/62.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for industrial stapling machines. (E.S.B. 26984/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; chemists' sundries. (E.S.B. 29383/62.)

Nicaragua
Manufacture under licence – confectionery.. (E.S.B. 26758/62.)

Nigeria
Economic report, January-June 1962. (C.R.E. 4532/62.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for clutch and brake linings; friction materials. (E.S.B. 28619/62.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for plant for processing animal blood. (E.S.B. 28229/62.)

Peru
Market report on food packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 26605/62.)
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 1823/62.)

Portugal
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 5765/61.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for electric lamps. (E.S.B. 28962/62.)

Singapore
Inquiry for machinery and materials. (E.S.B. 25525/62.)

South Africa
Inquiry for dyes. (E.S.B. 28284/62.)

South Korea
Economic report, April-June 1962. (C.R.E. 196/59.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 29541/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics sheeting. (E.S.B. 29204/62.)
Agency inquiry for paper-making machinery; textile machinery; time and labour-saving devices. (E.S.B. 29506/62.)
Agency inquiry for leather; plastics; chemicals; pigments. (E.S.B. 29503/62.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals; industrial raw materials. (E.S.B. 29528/62.)
Agency inquiry for vehicle accessories and components; tools. (E.S.B. 29502/62.)
Inquiry for sealings for bags and sacks; sealing machines and net packings for fruit and vegetables. (E.S.B. 29399/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for cotton textiles. (E.S.B. 29393/62.)
Inquiry for steel wires and bars. (E.S.B. 29037/62.)
Market report on sanitary pottery; brassfoundry; iron and steel baths. (E.S.B. 20723/62.)

Thailand
Inquiry for pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 28907/62.)

Turkey
Economic report, July 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America
Inquiry for metal clasps and clasp-affixing machine. (E.S.B. 29091/62.)
Inquiry for electronic equipment; scientific equipment. (E.S.B. 29332/62.)
Inquiry for ducting systems. (E.S.B. 29322/62.)
Manufacture under licence – prawn peeling machinery. (E.S.B. 29010/62.)
Manufacture under licence – aircraft components, electronic equipment; plastics products. (E.S.B. 28833/62.)

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for nuts and bolts; machine tools; industrial protective clothing; plastics sheeting. (E.S.B. 29017/62.)

Yemen
Inquiry for irrigation equipment; tractors and ploughing accessories; agricultural chemicals. (E.S.B. 29688/62.)

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes (including Temporary Duties)

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs Duties by the Australian Customs Proposals which came into effect on September 14, 1962 (plastic building sheets), September 7, 1962 (handkerchiefs) and August 31, 1962 (other items). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
43	Coffee and chicory: (A) Raw and kiln dried:						
	(2)*Chicory* . . . . . *per lb.*	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.
	AND, IN ADDITION, A TEMPORARY DUTY OF . . . . *per lb.* *provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on July 23, 1962, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no additional temporary duty shall be payable.*	—	—	—	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.
120	(B) (1) Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen or cotton and linen, viz.:						
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	45%	45%	20%	45%	45%
	or per dozen whichever rate returns the higher duty.	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
	And, in addition, a temporary duty as follows: for each 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 2s. 9d. *per dozen* . . . . *per dozen* *provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on August* 7, 1962, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no additional temporary duty shall be payable*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%
132	[Diving dresses] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new Item 132 (A))		
	(*A*) *Diving dresses* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 132)			Free	7½%	7½%
	(*B*) *Diving apparatus:* *On the hose* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change			22½%	45%	45%
	ad val.	(Under Item 332 (E) (2))			5%	Primage duty 10%	10%
	On the remainder . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 198)			Free	7½%	7½%
179	Electrical machines and appliances: (L) Electro-mechanical domestic appliances with self-contained electric motor:						
	(3) *Knife sharpeners* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change			5%	27½%	27½%
	ad val.	(Under former Item 197 (B) (2))			10%	Primage duty 10%	10%
197	[(A) Spoons, forks, butter, fish and fruit knives, plated or of mixed-metal; cutlery, spoons and forks, partly or wholly of gold or silver, except when gold ferruled or silver ferruled only . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	37½%	37½%	27½% (Under new Item 197 (A) (3))	37½%	37½%
	ad val.	Exempt except hand wrought silverware	Primage duty 5%	10%	25% (Under new Item 198 (A) (3))	35%	35%
	(B) (1) Butchers' knives; cooks' knives . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	22½%	27½%	5% (Under new Item 197 (A) (1))	17½%	22½%
	(2) Knife sharpeners; forged carving forks, spoons and forks, n.e.i. . . . *ad val.*	5%	27½%	27½%	No change (Under new Items 179 (L) (3), 198 (C) and 219 (E))		
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%	27½% (Under new Item 198 (A) (1))	37½%	37½%
	(C) Plated ware, n.e.i. . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	45%	45%	No change (Under new Item 198 (B) (2))		
	(D) Forged table, dessert and grill or steak knives, whether imported separately or otherwise *ad val.*	25%	42½%	42½%	Free (Under new Item 197 (A) (2))	7½%	7½%
	ad val.				27½% (Under new Item 197 (A) (3))	37½%	37½%
	(E) Cutlery, n.e.i.:						
	(1) Non-folding knives including shaped blanks therefor, produced from steel strip, having blades the exposed portion of which exceeds 5 inches in length . *ad val.*	5%	27½%	27½%	27½% (Under new Item 197 (A) (3))	37½%	37½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, on such goods which were not in direct transit to Australia on or before July 14, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . *ad vai.*	10%	10%	10%	Free (Under new Item 197 (D) (1))	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
	(2) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	27½%	27½%	Various (Under new Items 197 (A) (3), (B), (C), (D) (1), (D) (2) and (D) (3))		
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
	(*A*) *Knives with cutting blades of metal, serrated or not, of types used at the table or in kitchens, including butchers' knives:*						
	(1) *Cooks' knives; butchers' knives* . . . . . *ad val.*	5% (Under former Item 197 (B) (1))	22½%	27½%	5%	17½%	22½%
	(2) *Table, dessert, grill, steak or barbecue knives, having forged stainless steel blades incorporating 'Waterloo' type bolsters, the handle not being forged in one piece with the blade* *ad val.*	25% (Under former Item 197 (D))	42½%	42½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	Various (Under former Items 197 (A), 197 (D), 197 (E) (1) and 197 (E) (2))			27½%	37½%	37½%

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(*B*) *Safety razors and safety razor blades including safety razor blade blanks, whether or not in strips, not covered by item 175 G* . . . . *ad val.*	5%	27½%	27½%	5%	15%	15%
	(*C*) *Scissors, n.e.i., including tailors' shears and trimmers, and blades therefor* . *ad val.*	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%	5%	15%	15%
		Under former Item 197 (E) (2))					
	(*D*) *Other cutlery:* (1) *Non-folding knives with metal cutting blades* . . . . . . *ad val.*		Various		Free	7½%	7½%
		(Under former Items 197 (E) (1) and (E) (2))					
	(2) *Pocket knives (folding)* . . . . *ad val.*	5%	27½%	27½%	5%	15%	15%
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
		(Under former Item 197 (E) (2))					
	(3) *N.E.I.* . . . . *ad val.*		No change		5%	27½%	27½%
	ad val.				10%	Primage duty 10%	10%
		(Under former Item 197 (E) (2))					
198	[Diving apparatus, not including hose] . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 132 (B))		
	(*A*) *Spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, fruit knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware, having a working edge, working surface or other working part of metal:* (1) *Carving forks* . . . . *ad val.*	5%	27½%	27½%	27½%	37½%	37½%
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
		(Under former Item 197 (B) (2))					
	(2) *Cooks' forks; soup ladles* . . . . *per dozen* or *ad val.* *whichever rate returns the higher duty*		No change		9d. 22½%	2s. 4½d. 45%	2s. 4½d. 50%
	ad val.				Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%
		(Under Item 208 (D) (1))					
	(3) *N.E.I.* . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	37½%	37½%	25%	35%	35%
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%			
		except hand wrought silverware (Under former Item 197 (A))					
	(*B*) *Plated tableware, n.e.i.:* (1) *Being plated aluminiumware* . . . . *ad val.*		No change		17½%	45%	45%
		(Under Item 204 (B) (1) (a))					
	(2) *Other* . . . . *ad val.*		No change		22½%	45%	45%
		(Under former Item 197 (C))					
	(*C*) *Spoons and forks, n.e.i.* . . . . *ad val.*		No change		5%	27½%	27½%
	ad val.				10%	Primage duty 10%	10%
		(Under former Item 197 (B) (2))					
204	(B) (1) Aluminiumware, n.e.i., including plated aluminiumware, *n.e.i.*: (a) Of the type ordinarily used in the household . . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	45%	45%		No change	
					(Under new Item 198 (B) (1) and 204 (B) (1) (a))		
	(b) Other . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	45%	45%		No change	
	ad. val.	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
208	(D) (1) Kitchenware (other than electrical heating and cooking appliances) manufactured of wire, tinned plate, plated metal, or a combination of such materials, with handles of any material or without handles; metal stove toasters; dish, pot, pan or plate washers; n.e.i.; plate scrapers and the like; metal soap racks; can openers; [metal soup ladles; cooks' forks;] corers and peelers; egg whisks or beaters, asbestos mats; ice picks per dozen or *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty	9d. 27½%	2s. 4½d. 45%	2s. 4½d. 50%		No change	
					(Under new Item 198 (A) (2) or item 208 (D) (1))		
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%			
219	Tools of trade for the use of artisans and mechanics and tools in general use: (E) [No sub-item.] *Knife sharpeners, n.e.i.* . . . . *ad val.*		No change		5%	27½%	27½%
	ad val.				10%	Primage duty 10%	10%
		(Under former Item 197 (B) (2))					
271	(*D*) (*New sub-item.*) *Zinc ammonium chloride* . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	12½%	20%	20%
		(Under Item 281 (P) (1))					
280	Drugs and chemicals, viz.: (K) (1) (c) [Pentachlorophenol; perchlorethylene] . . . . . *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%		No change	
					(Under new Item 280 (K) (1) (d))		
	ad val.	—	—	—	22½%	40%	40%
					(Under new Item 280 (K) (1) (c))		
	Perchlorethylene; trichlorethylene, non medicinal . . . . . . *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%	22½%	40%	40%
		(Under former Items 280 (K) (1) (c) and (K) (1) (d))					
	(d) [Trichlorethylene (non-medicinal)] . . . . *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%	22½%	40%	40%
					(Under new Item 280 (K) (1) (c))		
	Pentachlorophenol . . . . *ad val.*		No change		25%	32½%	32½%
		(Under former Item 280 (K) (1) (c))					
	(3) (*a*) Methylchlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20 per cent. or more or methylchlorophenoxyacetic acid; esters and salts of methylchlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20 per cent. or more of methylchlorophenoxyacetic acid . . *ad val.*				15%	22½%	22½%
	(*b*) 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20 per cent. or more of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid: esters and salts of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20 per cent. or more of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid *ad val.*		No change		15%	22½%	22½%
		(Under former Item 280 (K) (3))					
	(5) Chloropicrin . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	25%	25%	Free	7½%	7½%
	[AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before June 14, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of] . . . . . . per lb.	10d.	10d.	10d.	—	—	—
281	Drugs and chemicals, viz.: (E) [No sub-item.] *Copper oxychloride* . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	17½%	25%	25%
		(Under Item 281 (L) (1))					
340	(E) Paper bobbins, cones, pirns, reels, spools and tubes, of the type used in the spinning and weaving industries:— [(1) Paper cones . . . . per lb. or *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.	5d. 20%	7d. 25%	7d. 25%	5d.	7d.	7d.
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before August 31, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . . . per lb.	8d.	8d.	8d.	—	—	—
					(Under new Item 340 (E) (1))		

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties British Preferential	Former Duties Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties General	New Duties British Preferential	New Duties Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties General
	(2) Other] . . . per lb.	5d.	7d.	7d.	5d.	7d.	7d.
	or *ad val.*	20%	25%	25%	(Under new Item 340 (E) (2))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	per lb.	—	—	—	Free	2d.	2d.
					(Under new Item 340 (E) (3))		
	(1) *Cones* . . . *per lb.*	5d.	7d.	7d.	5d.	7d.	7d.
	or ad val.	20%	25%	25%			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	plus a temporary duty of					
	per lb.	8d.	8d.	8d.			
		(Under former Item 340 (E) (1))					
	(2) *Parallel spinning tubes as used in the production or further processing of nylon or acetate yarns* . . . *per lb.*	5d.	7d.	7d.	5d.	7d.	7d.
		or *ad val.*					
	(3) *Other* . . . *per lb.*	20%	25%	25%	Free	2d.	2d·
		whichever returns the higher duty					
		(Under former Item 340 (E) (2))					
369	Goods not included under any other heading in the Tariff, viz.: (D) Synthetic resins processed to the state of, but not further than, blocks, films, rods, sheeting, sheets, strips, tubes or other preformed shapes, viz.: (4) Of a type not included in any other paragraph of this sub-item: (*a*) *Of the unsaturated polyester type, viz.: Sheets, strip and plates reinforced with glass fibres and having a cross section profile corrugated, castellated, sawtoothed and the like* . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, *a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of* . . . *per square foot* *provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on August* 10, 1962, *which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no additional temporary duty shall be payable.*	—	—	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
		(Under former Item 369 (D) (4))					
	(*b*) *Other* . . . *ad val.*	No change			Free	7½%	7½%
		(Under former Item 369 (D) (4))					

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £*A*125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Bisphenol A and epoxy resins** (Tariff Items 280 (Q), 367 (A) (1) (a), 367 (A) (1) (b), 367 (A) (1) (c), 367 (A) (2) and 367 (A) (3));

(2) **Iron and steel tube and pipe fittings** (Tariff Items 152 (C) (1), 152 (C) (2), 153 (C), 153 (D), 208 (A) (1) and 208 (A) (2));

(3) **Phosphorus and derivatives** (Tariff Items 265, 280 (J) (1), 280 (J) (2) (a), 280 (J) (2) (b), 280 (J) (2) (c), 280 (J) (2) (d), 280 (J) (3), 280 (J) (4), 280 (J) (5), 281 (L) (1), 281 (L) (2) (a) and 281 (L) (2) (b));

(4) **Corrugated plastic sheets other than polyester** (Tariff Items 367 (A) (2), 368 (A) (3) (e), 368 (B) (2) (a), 368 (B) (2) (b) (1), 368 (B) (2) (b) (2), 368 (C) (2), 368 (D) (2) (a), 368 (D) (2) (b), 369 (B) (1), 369 (B) (2), 369 (D) (1), 369 (D) (2), 369 (D) (4) (a), 369 (D) (4) (b), 369 (E) (2), 425 (A) and 425 (B)); and,

(5) **Engravers blocks, plates etc.** (Tariff Items 146 (A), 146 (B), 261 (A), 208 (A) (1), 208 (A) (2), 169 (C) (1) (b), 176 (F) (1), 137 (B) (1) (b), 137 (B) (2) (b), 139 (B) (1), 139 (B) (2), 142 (B) (2), (a) (1), 144 (D) (1) and 144 (D) (2) (b)).

All these references have been made as the result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Items mentioned in references (1), (2) and (3) are given below. Details of Tariff Items 369(D)(4)(a) and 369 (D)(4)(b) are published under the heading Tariff Changes on page 672 of this issue, and the remaining Tariff Items may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extn. 468.)

*Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A*125= *£Sterling* 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
152	(C) CAST IRON FITTINGS FOR PIPES of less than 2 inches internal diameter; steel, wrought iron and malleable cast iron fittings for pipes:			
	(1) Galvanized . . per lb.	3d.	6d.	7½d.
	or *ad val.*	15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
	(2) Other . . . per lb.	2d.	5d.	6½d.
	or *ad val.*	15%	30%	45%
	whichever returns the higher duty			
153	(C) Cast iron fittings for pipes of not less than 2 inches internal diameter, excepting cast iron fittings for soil and rainwater pipes from 2 inches to 6 inches internal diameter both sizes inclusive . . per ton	£1	£3 7s. 6d.	£3 7s. 6d.
	ad val.	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%
	(D) Cast iron fittings for soil and rainwater pipes from 2 inches to 6 inches internal diameter both sizes inclusive . . *ad val.*	12½%	35%	35%
	ad val.	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%
208	(A) Manufactures of metal, n.e.i.:			
	(1) Wholly of brass, bronze, or gunmetal . . *ad val.*	27%	50%	50%
	(2) Other . . . *ad val.*	27½%	55%	57½%
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%
265	ACIDS, viz.: Hydrochloric, nitric sulphuric and phosphoric . *ad val.*	10%	27½%	27½%
280	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, viz.:			
	(J) (1) Diammonium hydrogen orthophosphate; ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate containing less than 6 parts of arsenic per million *ad val.*	25%	40%	40%
	(2) (a) Disodium hydrogen orthophosphate . . .	25%	37½%	37½%
	(b) Trisodium orthophosphate; sodium hexametaphosphate . . .	25%	40%	40%
	(c) Tetrasodium pyrophosphate; sodium tripolyphosphate . . . . NOTE: Sodium tripolyphosphate is liable to additional imposts under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act. *ad val.*	20%	37½%	37½%
	(d) Sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate; disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate per lb.	3d.	6d.	6d.
	(3) Calcium tetrahydrogen diorthophosphate . . per lb.	3d.	6d.	6d.
	(4) Potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate . . per lb.	3d.	6d.	6d.
	(5) Trixylyl phosphate; tritolyl phosphate and other phosphoric ester plasticizers *ad val.*	25%	40%	40%
	(Q) 2 : 2-di-(p-hydroxphenyl) propane (bisphenol A) . per lb.	9d.	9d.	9d.
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
281	(L) N.e.i.:			
	(1) When not packed for retail sale	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) When packed for retail sale .			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . .	Free	7½%	7½%
	Other	10%	22½%	22½%
367	ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS:			
	(A) Condensation polycondensation and poly-addition products, whether or not modified or polymerized and whether or not linear, of the epoxy type:			
	(1) Emulsions, solutions, pastes powders, granules, flakes, lumps and similar forms, including moulding compounds, not covered by item 232 (E) or item 255 (B) (1); waste and scrap:			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . .	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Condensation and polycondensation products of 2 : 2-di-(p-hydroxyphenyl) propane (bisphenol A) and epichlorohydrin, whether or not modified or polymerized *ad val.*	7½%	25%	25%
	(c Other . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) Sheets, strip and plates, tubes rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including material which has been further worked (e.g., drilled, milled, contour worked, edges bevelled, fittings attached) *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(3) Articles, n.e.i., made therefrom . . *ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than October 15, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 10547/62, (2) C.R.E. 10548/62, (3) C.R.E. 10549/62, (4) C.R.E. 10550/62 and (5) C.R.E. 10551/62.

Further Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has also referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

Cotton or predominantly cotton pillow cases classifiable under Tariff Item 120(B)(3).

Details of the above-mentioned Tariff Item will be published next week in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than October 17, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 10841/62.

Cartel Policy and the Common Market

PEP's broadsheet (Planning No. 464) 'Cartel Policy and the Common Market, is now available. Copies: Political and Economic Planning, 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Price 7s. 6d.

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 24 (page 443) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of cotton pillow cases.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional duties of £2 10s. 0d. per dozen less 150 per cent. of the value for duty, where the value for duty does not exceed £1 13s. 4d. per dozen have been imposed on cotton or predominantly cotton pillow cases of sizes larger than 18 inches by 15 inches.

The new duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before August 14, 1962.

Further details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency £A125 = £Sterling 100.

(*Continued on next page*)

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

knowledge
through close contact with Dominion affairs

information
on all aspects of commercial and industrial activity

experience
gained during one hundred years of banking

service
first-class and up-to-date

Bank of New Zealand

Incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand in 1861

London Main Office: 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4
MANAGER: A. R. Frethey

Piccadilly Circus Office: 54 Regent Street W1
Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand

Over 380 Branches and Agencies

Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-Laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-Laws

The under-mentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES:		
Ammonium chloride, for use in the manufacture of zinc ammonium chloride, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES:		
Electrical:		
Detectors, halogen gas sensitive designed to operate only in the presence of increasing gas concentrations as distinct from back-ground adulteration		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

INK FOR STAMPING EGGS for export, under security	400	Free
LENSES, PRISMS, MIRRORS and other optical elements, mounted or unmounted, being parts solely or principally for use in connection with photographic, cinematographic or television cameras, image projectors, enlargers or reducers and slide viewers	449 (A) (1)	Free
NOTE: For the purposes of this decision, the term 'optical elements' includes colour filters or view finders for photographic cinematographic or television cameras and projectors.		
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD:		
Tracing paper, not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Items 334 H, 340 A1, or 340 C		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

BLADES:		
Stainless steel, for use in the manufacture of bread knives, salad knives or vegetable knives, under security	197 (A) (3)	27% *ad val.*
Stainless steel, other than forged stainless steel blades, for use in the manufacture of dessert knives or table knives, under security		
BLANKS:		
Fork, mixed metal, in the flat	198 (A) (1) and 198 (A) (3)	27½% *ad val.* 25% *ad val.*
Spoon, in the flat	198 (A) (3)	27½% *ad val.*
CORDAGE, THREADS AND TWINES:		
Twine for use in fishing netting or rabbit netting, under security	390 (A) (1) (b) (1) and 390 (A) (1) (b) (2)	2¼d. per lb. and 17½% *ad val.* 17½% *ad val.*
HAND TOOLS:		
Knives, viz.:		
Artificial flower making	197 (A) (3) and 219 (B)	27½% *ad val.* 27½% *ad val.*
Bookbinders'		
Boot makers'		
Carpenters', viz.: bench, clamp, stop		
Carvers'		
Casing, paperhangers'		
Coopers'		
Draw		
Fariers' excepting toe		
Fibreboard		
Flensing, for whaling purposes		
Glaziers'		
Lead, plumbers'		
Painters' or artists', other than scraping knives		
Pallette, including printers'		
Putty		
Round, saddlers'		
Splitting, saddlers'		
Striking		
Tanners'		
Watchmakers'		
Welt trimmers'		

The following is a further list of goods which were removed from the provisions of By-law entry on June 30, 1962, and became classifiable under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ELECTRICAL:		
Armatures for use in the manufacture of railway signalling relays, under security	179 (B) (7)	22½% *ad val.*
Armatures, steel, with tungsten contacts, for use in the manufacture of vibrators of the types used in radio transmittors or receivers, under security	181 (K)	27½% *ad val.*
Arresters, lightning and surge, of the condenser type, not including the following:	179 (K) (2)	22½% *ad val.*
Isolating links and choke coils unless such links and choke coils form an integral part of the lightning or surge arresters		
Auxiliary apparatus, excepting earthing inductances, for use therewith		
Arresters, lightning, for use with electrical equipment for trolley buses, under security		
Bobbins, wound or unwound, for use in the manufacture of vibrators of the types used in radio transmitters or receivers, under security	181 (K)	27½% *ad val.*
Brushes, carbon, moulded, for use in traction motors for electric trains or electric trams, under security	181 (C)	17½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Bushings, ceramic, for use in the manufacture of vibrators of the type used in radio transmitters or receivers, under security	237	17½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Cable, paper-insulated, lead-covered, dry core, for use as supervisory control cable for the operation of generating sets in power stations, under security	181 (B) (5) (a) or 181 (B) (5) (c)	Free 10%
Caps, brass, with nuts, for use in the manufacture of dry cells, under security	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
Comparascopes, being appliances for producing coloured lights by which the temperature of heated steel for forging is ascertained	180 (F)	17½% *ad val.*
Connectors for use in the manufacture of alkaline type radio 'B' batteries to be fitted into cabinets complete with charging apparatus of Australian manufacture, under security	180 (K)	22½% *ad val.*
Contacts, electro-graphitic, for use in the manufacture of railway signalling relays, under security	180 (F)	17½% *ad val.*
Electrodes, tantalum	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
Electrodes, welding, copper	208 (A) (2) or 208 (L) (2)	27½% *ad val.* 25% *ad val.*
Hands, comprising standard and metal hands, each hand containing a thermometer, as used in connexion with the manufacture of gloves	Various	—
Heaters, storage, ½ gallon, operating on 24 volt-28 volt, direct current, for installation in aircraft, under security	179 (A) (5)	27½% *ad val.*
Meters, weight recording, metal deposit, for indicating the quantity of metal deposited during the process of metal plating	173 (A)	17½% *ad val.*
Plates, hearth, furnace, composed of approximately 80% nickel and 20% chromium	179 (A) (5)	27½% *ad val.*
Plates, stator, for use in the manufacture of vibrators of the type used in radio transmitters or receivers, under security	181 (K)	27½% *ad val*
Protective apparatus for the protection of electricity transmission line insulation against surges, viz.:	179 (B) (7)	22½% *ad val.*
De-ion protectors		
Expulsion protective gaps		
Racks, burning, furnace, composed of approximately 80% nickel and 20% chromium	179 (A) (5)	27½% *ad val.*
Resistances for outdoor type lightning arresters	179 (K) (2)	22½% *ad val.*
Resistances, vitreously enamelled, for train stop mechanisms or tram car equipments	179 (C)	22½% *ad val.*
Separators for use in the manufacture of alkaline type radio 'B' batteries to be fitted into cabinets complete with charging apparatus of Australian manufacture, under security	Various	—
Sets comprising head lights, tail lights, horn, switch and ammeter, for use in the manufacture of motor cycles, under security	353 (E) (3) (c)	Free Primage duty 10% *ad val.*
Signalling appliances for railways, viz.:		
Alternating current actuating movements for electric locks	180 (F)	17½%
Contactors (or releases), time, mercury	179 (B) (7)	22½%
Suppressors, surge, for hot wire vacuum switches	179 (C)	22½% *ad val.*
Switches:		
Mercury pool, of the type in echo depth-finding apparatus	179 (B) (7)	22½% *ad val.*
Switchgear imported with and for use with alternating current adjustable speed brush shifting type electric motors or change speed slip-ring type electric motors suitable for use with knitting machines for knitting full fashioned hosiery in one operation	179 (C)	22½% *ad val.*
Terminals (including binding posts) of brass, and nuts and washers, but not including either terminals having metal strips or other metal attachments soldered thereto, or battery clips, for use in the manufacture of dry cells, under security	180 (F)	17½% *ad val.*
Tips, arcing, tungsten, copper, for use in the manufacture of oil circuit breakers for use at voltages above 15,000 or at any voltage if the rated breaking capacity is 250mVA or higher, under security	179 (B) (7) or 179 (B) (1)	22½% *ad val.* Various
Train description apparatus, magazine	180 (F)	17½% *ad val.*
Tubing, ebonite, for use in the manufacture of X-ray equipment, under security	332 (B) (4)	12½% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CHAIRS:		
As described in Item 305 C but without legs (at 5/6ths of the specific rate (see Parts Order No. 33 below)) Rattan core, with wrought iron legs . . . . Wicker, bamboo or cane with wrought iron legs (but not including those of cane with wooden frames)	305 (C)	22½% *ad val.*
Where these decisions result in an increase in the duties payable, the goods may be entered under Item 305 A provided they are on firm order overseas on August 30, 1962, and are entered for home consumption before December 1, 1962.		
LOUNGES AND SETTEES:		
As described in Tariff Item 305 B but without legs (at 5/6ths of the specific rate (see Parts Order No. 33 below)).	305 (B)	22½% *ad val.*
PETROLEUM OILS:		
Tolueno	226 (B) (3)	Various
STOKERS, mechanical, chain grate, as used in water tube boilers. These stokers convey coal and solid fuels to the boilers and may remove ash . . .	176 (D) (1)	17½% *ad val.*

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Parts Orders

THE REVISED Parts Order No. 1 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 6, 1961 (page 753), is amended as follows:

Parts Order No. 33

1. This Order may be cited as Parts Order No. 33.

2. Subject to paragraph 4, this order shall take effect from August 30, 1962.

3. The First, Second and Third Columns to the Table to paragraph 5 of Parts Order No. 1 are further amended as follows:

First Column (Goods)	Second Column (Proportion)	Third Column (Parts)
By adding:		
Chairs covered by Tariff Item 305 (C) .	5/6	Chairs as described in Tariff Item 305 (C) but without legs.
Lounges and settees covered by Tariff Item 305 (B)	5/6	Lounges and settees as described in Tariff Item 305 (B) but without legs.

4. This order shall not apply to goods described in the Third Column (above) which were on firm order overseas on or before August 30, 1962 and which were entered for home consumption before December 1, 1962.

Substitute Notice

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 (published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962, page 82) is amended by Substitute Notice No. 15, as follows:

Substitute Notice No. 15

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by deleting from and inserting in the first and second columns the goods as shown below:

First Column (Substitute)	Second Column (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
(a) By deleting:	
Glass, float, ¼ inch and over in thickness.	Glass, plate.
(b) By adding:	
Glass float:	
$\frac{3}{16}$ inch and over in thickness . .	Glass, plate.
Less than $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness .	Glass, plain clear sheet.

Directory of Jamaica

The first edition of 'The Directory of Jamaica 1962' now published includes a trade index and a biographical section on who's who in Jamaica. Copies: The Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co. Ltd., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. Price 25s.

?

THE POOR KNIGHTS!

What kind of
fairy tale
is **that ?**

No fairy tale at all, but much more exciting. It's a group of islands off the Whangarei coast of New Zealand. And with their natural bridges, tunnels and large caves, these Poor Knights could provide more adventure than any fairy tale. We know about the place because New Zealand's our part of the world—and *that's* a place we know quite a lot about. Through the collective efforts of more than 160 branches and agencies covering the North and South Islands, we have amassed information on almost every subject of national interest—a great deal of which is often of interest to others, as well. So if you want all the answers concerning New Zealand, ask us—

The National Bank

OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Established 1872

HEAD OFFICE: 8 MOORGATE, LONDON, EC2. Telephone: MONARCH 8311

More than 160 branches and agencies throughout New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND

Customs Tariff Inquiries

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on:
(1) the rates of import duty which should be imposed on the following items.

Item Number	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
	Woven pile and chenille fabrics other than in the grey (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed, or otherwise finished): Moquettes specially suited for use as furnishing fabrics:					
652.230.1	Containing wool	Free	..	..	20%	45%
	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of silk: Moquettes: Other kinds: Specially suited for use as furnishing fabrics:					
653.130.2	Containing wool	Free	..	..	20%	45%
	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of woollen or worsted threads (including fabrics of fine hair):					
653.220.1	Moquettes specially suited for use as furnishing fabrics	Free	..	..	20%	45%
	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of synthetic fibres: Moquettes specially suited for use as furnishing fabrics:					
653.530.1	Containing wool	Free	..	..	20%	45%
	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of artificial fibres: Moquettes specially suited for use as furnishing fabrics:					
653.630.1	Containing wool	Free	..	..	20%	45%

(2) the particular types of goods which should be approved for admission under the tariff items listed below or at concessionary rates of duty under Reference No. 10.2 of Part II of the tariff.

Item Number	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation ('S' indicates also applies to Switzerland)	General Tariff
	GROUP 841 – CLOTHING Men's and boys' outer garments of textile fabric, other than knitted or crocheted:					
841.110.4	Garments, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by boys up to the age of two years . .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item Numbers 841.110.5 to 841.111.9, which duties are . . .	32½%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of textile fabric, other than knitted or crocheted:					
841.120.1	Garments, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by girls and infants up to the age of two years . .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 841.120.2 to 841.121.9, which duties are	32½%	45%	45%	65%	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, shirt fronts, and cuffs, of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted:					
841.130.1	Garments, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by boys up to the age of two years . . .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 841.130.2 to 841.131.9, which duties are.	32½%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted:					
841.140.1	Garments (except napkins), as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by girls and infants up to the age of two years	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	(NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 841.140.2 to 841.140.9, 841.141.8, 841.141.9 which duties are	32½%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	Undergarments knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized:					
841.430.7	Undergarments, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by infants up to the age of two years. .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 841.430.3, 841.430.4, 841.431.8 and 841.431.9, which duties are	32½%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized:					
841.440.1	Garments, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by infants up to the age of two years . .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 841.440.3 to 841.442.1, which duties are.	32%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories (including gloves), for all purposes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber:					
841.600.1	Garments, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by infants up to the age of two years . .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 841.600.6 to 841.601.9, which duties are	32½%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
	GROUP 893 Articles of Man-made Plastic Materials N.E.I.					
893.201.2	Articles as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe, suited for wear by infants up to the age of two years . . .	Free	Free	Free	20%	40%
	[NOTE: Garments not approved under this item would be liable to duty under Tariff Item numbers 893.200.5 to 893.200.9, 893.201.3 to 893.201.5, which duties are	32½%	45%	45%	..	80%
			With alternative	specific rates	in certain cases]	
Part II 10.2	Items on which the Minister may grant concessionary rates of duty if satisfied that suitably equivalent goods of New Zealand manufacture cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions	Free	..	..	20% S	25%

Where no rates are shown in the Australian and Canadian Agreement columns the British Preferential rates applies.
Where no rate is shown in the Most Favoured Nation column the General rate applies.

(*Continued on next page*)

New Zealand (*Continued*)

Attention is drawn to the list of garments at present approved for admission under these items, and the rates of duty applicable as set out in Tariff Decision List No. 3, details of which can be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone City 5757, ext. 469.)

The public inquiries will take place in the Conference Room, 2nd Floor, B.M.A. Building, 26 The Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand on the items at (1) above at 10.30 a.m. on November 13, 1962 and on the items at (2) above at 10.30 a.m. on November 19, 1962.

Any person who intends to tender evidence on any of the above items should comply with the 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses' which have been prepared by, and are obtainable from, the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board. It is hoped that copies of these Notes will be available at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, shortly. The evidence submitted should specify the particular items to which it relates.

A typwritten statement of the evidence to be tendered, compiled in accordance with these Notes, should be lodged with Mr. N. V. Farrant, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, in the case of (1) above **not later than Tuesday, October 30, 1962** quoting the Board's Notice No. 3, and in the case of (2) above **not later than Monday November 5, 1962** quoting the Board's Notice No. 4. Each statement will, in general, need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement 1959 they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made in the level of duties are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiries.

Trade associations thought to be interested in the above inquiries have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to give evidence should get in touch with its association. Firms proposing to give independent evidence to the Board and wanting further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Telephone Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2611.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 37/62 issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports announces that an individual licence is now required for the importation of the following goods from any source. Imports made on Open General Licences are no longer permitted.

(1) Cakes and other bakery products (other than infants' and invalids' foods),
(2) Cheese,
(3) Margarine,
(4) Preserves (including chutneys and pickles),
(5) Vegetables (fresh, chilled or frozen),
(6) Ice-cream,
(7) Fruits (fresh, chilled or frozen),
(8) Cigars,
(9) Snuff,
(10) Fresh flowers,
(11) Fresh plants, roots, trees and bulbs (other than for agricultural purposes),
(12) Floor tiles and other similar articles,
(13) Diamond boarts (powder),
(14) Domestic furniture and parts thereof (other than beds and spring mattresses of iron and steel),
(15) Electric lamps and lanterns (domestic) and parts thereof,
(16) Chimneys, globes and shades for all types of electric lamps and lanterns,
(17) Chlorine,
(18) Waste paper and old paper,
(19) Wall paper,
(20) Calendars,
(21) Parts of bicycles: Saddle covers, brake blocks, pedal blocks, pedal covers, handle grips, bar covers and stands,
(22) Waiters, wagons and tea trolleys (household),
(23) Bangles and beads,
(24) Images and statues,
(25) Jewellery and trinket boxes,
(26) Picture post cards,
(27) Floor coverings and floor cloth (linoleum and similar products),
(28) Perfumery,
(29) Plastic combs,
(30) Soap boxes and dishes,
(31) Toilet sets comprising of combs, powder-puffs, brushes and soap,
(32) Ball point pens and propelling pencils and parts thereof,
(33) Advertising matter including cinematographic films and slides (excluding trade circulars, catalogues, show-cards, show-plates and frames imported free of cost),
(34) Antiques,
(35) Bedding, mattresses, cushions and pillows,
(36) Bowls, vases and (serving) trays,
(37) Cigarette (or cigar) lighters and parts thereof,
(38) Cigarette cases and cigar boxes,
(39) Curios and bricabrac,
(40) Domestic and fancy ware made of plastic, vinyl, polythene or any other similar materials,
(41) Joss sticks,
(42) Lacquer-ware, crystal glassware and manufactures of ivory,
(43) Mantel and wall ornaments (including plaques, trays and plates),
(44) Picnic sets,
(45) Plastic sheeting with printed or floral designs,
(46) Live animals and birds (not for food), and
(47) Sunglasses.

Licences will be issued at the discretion of the Controller. The issue of import quotas in respect of some of the items specified above will be announced later.

Applications for licences for all confirmed outstanding orders had to be made within seven days of the publication of the Import Control Notice.

Imports of Cement

THE CEYLON Import Control Notice No. 39/62 announces that Import Control Notice No. 5/62 (details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962) has been amended. This notice has the effect of reducing the ceiling price for cement from Rs. 90 c.i.f. per metric ton to Rs. 85 c.i.f. per metric ton.

Imports of Gifts and Trade Samples

THE CEYLON Import Control Notice No. 38/62 informs the trade and the general public that prior approval of the Controller of Imports and Exports is necessary for the importation from any source of gifts and trade samples of goods which are under Individual Import Licence Control.

This procedure will also apply to any importation made on the basis 'no foreign exchange expenditure is involved'.

SINGAPORE

Duty on Confectionery Containing Alcohol

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed that confectionery containing alcohol is now liable for payment of the full rate of import duty under the following item in the first Schedule of the Customs (Duties) Order, 1962:

Item	Full Rate	Preferential Rate	Excise Rate
(u) Intoxicating liquors not elsewhere specified in this Schedule . . per proof gallon	$76·90	—	$43·75

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decrees Nos. 7960 and 7965 of August 9, 1962 make the following additions to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (*see Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278).

Decree No. 7960

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
4600	Product having the following chemical analysis: Mucilage 75%, cellulose 7·5%, protein 3·0%, fats and alcohols 0·5%, ash 0·5%, starch (trace) and the balance water ('Regonol')	3
4556	Paste having a basis of a fatty acid ester of poly-alcohols containing a small quantity of an organic compound of silicon	5
4881	Hydrated titanium dioxide	4
4262 bis	Granular product having the characteristics of butylated hydroxyanisole ('Tenox BHA')	3
4262 bis	Liquid consisting of a solution containing butylated hydroxyanisole (19%) and citric acid (12%) in propylene glycol (69%) ('Tenox R')	5
4262 bis	Solution consisting of butylated hydroxyanisole, propyl gallate, citric acid and propylenglycol in glycerol esters of fatty acids ('Tenox 7').	5
4262 bis	Liquid consisting of a solution of butylated hydroxyanisole, propyl gallate and citric acid in propylene glycol ('Tenox 2')	5
4844	Pyrrolidinomethyl tetracycline ('Reverin,' 'Syntetrin').	2
4280	7-Chloro-3-methylbenzo-1 : 2 : 4-thiadiazine 1 : 1-dioxide	2
4280	Poldine methosulphate ('Nacton')	2
4317	2 : 4 : 5-Trichloroaniline	2
4317	*Anilida del acido* 2.*amino*-1.*metoxi*-4.*carboxilico* (*sic.*)	2
4317	3 : 3^1-Dichloro-6 : 6^1-dimethoxybenzidine	2
4280	2-*n*-Butyryl-10-[3-(4-methylpiperazinyl) propyl] phenothiazine ('Randolectil')	2

Decree No. 7965

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
4335	4-Ethyl-1-(1-methylpiperid-4-yl)-3-phenylpyrazol-5-one ('Piperilon' base)	2
4280	Lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate ('Selysid', 'L.S.-D25')	2
4335	4-Ethyl-1-(1-methylpiperid-4-yl)-3-phenylpyrazol-5-one malate ('Piperilon' malate)	2
4335	4-Ethyl-1-(1-methylpiperid-4-yl)-3-phenylpyrazol-5-one maleate ('Piperilon' maleate)	2
4280	6-Methoxytropine benzilate methobromide	2
4280	2-Amino-5-*p*-aminobenzoyl-4-diethylaminopentanol methanesulphonate ('Pantesine')	2

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD.

31 Villiers Street,
London, W.C.2

specialise in Technical Translations in all Languages

TENDERS, CONTRACTS, SPECIFICATIONS, ADVERTISING MATERIAL & CATALOGUES, INTERPRETERS SUPPLIED

Same day service for Commercial Correspondence

Telephone: TRA 5213

CUBA

Arbitration Commissions

H.M. EMBASSY in Havana have recently reported the introduction of Cuban Law No. 1047 dated August 6, 1962, which provided for the establishment in all Cuban Ministries and Central Organizations before August 31, 1962 of Arbitration Commissions to which must be submitted all commercial disputes which may arise relating to quantity, quality and price of merchandise or services, delivery dates or charges of late delivery, when calculating prior adjustments, or even in the conclusion of transactions of a general nature.

Resolutions of the Arbitration Commissions cannot be appealed against and must be complied with by all the parties concerned.

A copy of the new Law (in Spanish) is available for inspection at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E. 46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Ext. 476.)

CHILE

Modifications to the List of Permitted Imports

Section	Group	Item	Percentage Tax	Category of prior deposit
III	11	Microbiological concentrates and preparations for industrial use	5	E
X	57/58	I. Cylinders, or tubes for gas under pressure of more than 40 kg. per sq. cm. with valves and control instruments	5	A
		II. Cylinders for gases derived from petroleum, with a capacity of more than 150 litres of water	5	A
		III. Containers for products with pressure propellant (aerosol) up to 5 litres capacity	5	A
	57/58	I. Flow reducers for liquid gases derived from petroleum with pressure connection	5	A
		II. Flow reducers for gases derived from petroleum, with screw connection, with passage up to 2,260 litres per hour (80cu. ft. or 4½ kg. per hour)	5	A
XI	61	Under the heading 'Equipment, elements and their spares, for storage plants for petroleum fuels' insert new sub-item: 'Tanks for storing liquid gas'	5	D
XIII	76	Printed catalogues, brochures	20	Free
	79	Musical instruments	100	B
	81	Racing shells and oars	Free	D
		Spare parts for racing shells and oars	Free	D
XIV	84	Travellers' cheques	Free	Free

PERU

Reduction of Surcharge on Some Watches

BY PERUVIAN Supreme Decree No. 19 of August 29, 1962, the specific duty surcharges imposed by Supreme Decree of May 28, 1958, in accordance with Law No. 12995, were reduced from 200 per cent. to 50 per cent. for the following tariff items:

Tariff No.	Description
3152	Watches, with cases, of metal (other than silver or platinum) whether or not nickel-plated or chromium-plated, also separate cases therefor.
3153	The same, with cases of other metals, gilt or silvered, also separate cases therefor, and gold-plated watches.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

English Translations of the E E C Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translation of the E E C Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 63 determining the emoluments of members of the Commission. Price 8d.

Regulation No. 66 amending the dates of certain transitional measures in the cereals sector. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 67 laying down criteria for amending the amounts of the levies imposed on cereals, flour, groats, and meal. Price 5d.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of September 10, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 211 of September 12, 1962) contains an addition (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-E.E.C.** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The Order came into force from September 10, 1962

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric Tons)
17.02 B	Glucose and glucose syrup	Unlimited

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 24, 1962 (page 435).

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D 2/7658 of September 6, 1962 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 174 of September 7, 1962), contains an addition (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-E.E.C.** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from the Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

The Order came into force from September 10, 1962

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric Tons)
17.02 B	Glucose and glucose syrup	Unlimited

A previous notice on the Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 24, 1962 (page 435).

Technical Requirements for Motor Vehicles

THE NETHERLANDS *Staatsblad* No. 334/1962 contains a Royal decree dated August 22, 1962, amending road traffic regulations in the Netherlands. The decree includes the following provisions:

(a) the maximum permitted length of motor coaches is to be increased from 11 metres to 12 metres;

(b) the maximum permitted length of a tractor plus trailer is to be increased from 14 to 15 metres;

(c) the permitted pressure weight on the rear axle is raised from 8 to 10 tons.

The Decree comes into force from October 1, 1962

The full text of the above-mentioned decree (in Dutch) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extn. 479.)

PORTUGAL

Drawback of Import Duty on Lead

IT HAS BEEN reported by the British Embassy in Lisbon that a Portuguese decree (Decree – Law No. 44 514) published on August 17, 1962, provides for the importation under the drawback system of duty on lead imported for the manufacture of litharge and red oxide of lead.

At the time of exportation an analysis, issued by an official laboratory, shall be presented (and shall remain attached to the respective customs document) showing the proportion of lead in the litharge or red oxide exported. The Customs authorities shall extract samples of the products to be exported and in order to confirm the analysis presented shall carry out any further analysis deemed necessary.

A copy of the decree (in Portuguese) is available in the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extension 460 or 462).

SPAIN

Opening of Global Quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for the second half of 1962 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 10 (page 333). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. Dollars	
7	Ancillary chemicals for the textile, paper, leather and rubber industries	1,150,000	October 13
9	Non-liberalized basic products used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and plastics, and non-liberalized plastic raw materials. . .	1,000,000	October 13
12	Paints, varnishes and other finished colouring matter	87,500	October 13
30	Hand tools and manufactures of base metals . .	762,500	October 4

FIDUCIA·ET·FIDES

THE BRITISH BANK
OF THE MIDDLE EAST
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1889

HEAD OFFICE: 7 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.4
Mansion House 2643 (6 lines)

CAPITAL AND PUBLISHED RESERVES £5,330,584
A member of the Hongkong Bank Group
whose total assets exceed £478 millions.

CHAIRMAN: Sir Dallas Bernard, Bart.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: G. C. R. Eley, C.B.E.
GENERAL MANAGER: C. F. Warr, O.B.E.

BRANCHES
ADEN · INDIA · IRAQ · JORDAN · LEBANON · LIBYA · MOROCCO
SAUDI ARABIA · TUNISIA · ABU DHABI · BAHRAIN · DUBAI
KUWAIT · MUSCAT · QATAR · SHARJAH

ASSOCIATED BANK IN IRAN—
THE BANK OF IRAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST
Capital Rials 250,000,000 (£1,200,000)

NORWAY BUYS — who sells?

In 1960 eight times as much money was spent in Norway on electrical home appliances as in 1950. During this decade, 1950—60, a new washing machine and a new refrigerator came into almost every second Norwegian home. Norway's 3.6 million people bought — and are buying — far more articles like these than are many countries with five or even ten times the population.

How is Britain doing in this expanding market? Not more than fairly well. Not nearly as well as Western Germany, for instance, with 19.5% of Norway's imports in 1960, not quite so well as Sweden with 15.9%. Britain's share was 15%, amounting to £71 million. It is still a big figure, bigger than Britain's exports to many countries with far larger populations. Total imports in 1959 worked out at £497 per family, of which £75 went on British goods, a shade more on Swedish, and £96 on goods from Western Germany.

In almost every category of goods Britain is competing in the Norwegian market with its two biggest supplier countries — Germany and Sweden. But there are others too. The U.K. is in competition with U.S.A. for the sale of fuels and tobacco; Denmark for clothing, machinery and sugar, the Netherlands for textile yarns and fabrics, France for cars and chemicals.

With its relatively low tariffs Norway is a highly competitive market. It is fatal to rely on sentiment to sell your goods, but it is more than foolish to ignore it. In Norway of all European countries, the soil is favourable to Britain. But it must be cultivated by all arts of marketing and advertising.

This is one of a series of advertisements of

THE POWERS

NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER GROUP •

— 9 big newspapers covering the main population areas of Norway —

Aftenposten — Bergens Tidende — Adresseavisen — Stavanger Aftenblad
Drammens Tidende — Fædrelandsvennen — Lofotposten — Sunnmørsposten — Varden

For further marketing and advertising information on Norway consult our exclusive British representatives

JBP

JOSHUA B. POWERS Ltd.

27, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1. — TEL. WHItehall 6322

FRANCE

Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of September 12, 1962, published the following addition to the list of goods for which a visa from the appropriate Service Technique is required (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 21, 1961, page 956).

Under: **B. Ministere de l'Industrie**

Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles.

Add:

47-01 B (I) ex. (b) Dry or wet chemical coniferous wood pulp, derived from sulphate or soda, other than unbleached.

48-01 C (II) (a) Kraft paper and board, other than for the manufacture of paper yarn, made in continuous lengths.

The same *Journal Officiel* announced that arising from the Common Agricultural Policy (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 10, 1962, page 331) the following item should be deleted from the list of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions when imported from and originating in the member countries of the former organization for European Economic Co-operation and their dependent overseas territories, as from September 12, 1962.

17-02 B Glucose and glucose syrup.

Duty Quota

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 25, 1962, announced that the quota within which benzene, for use other than as a carburant or a fuel, (Tariff No. 29-01 D (I) (b) (I)), may be admitted free of customs duty during the period from August 25 to December 31, 1962, has been fixed at 17,000 metric tons.

In order to qualify for duty-free entry imports must be effected under certificates endorsed by the Ministere de l'Industrie, Direction des Industries Chimiques.

These certificates when issued, will be valid for three months, but not after December 31, 1962. Each certificate may be used for several importations, provided they are all effected at the same Customs Bureau.

The French text of the above notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Imports of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the French *Journal Officiel* of September 18, 1962, that the negotiated quota, for the year 1962, for the following goods originating in and being imported from Britain, has not been fully used.

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description
19	23-07 Ex B	Animal feeding stuffs with a basis of whale protein and pet foods.

Licence applications, in quintuplicate, in respect of the remainder, accompanied by *pro forma* invoices in duplicate, prepared by the foreign seller or his qualified representative, may be submitted to the Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, 8 Rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris, 9, from September 18 onwards when they will be examined as and when received.

Economic Survey of France

'France' is the subject of the latest economic survey published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.). Copies H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. Price 3s.

ALGERIA

Import Quotas

THE BRITISH Consulate-General at Algiers has reported the opening of a quota amounting to 1,900,000 New Francs for the importation of textiles from all countries.

Separate applications for licences must be made for cotton fabrics, rayon and staple fibre fabrics and miscellaneous textiles. Evidence of importation of these goods from Metropolitan France and foreign countries during 1961 should also be provided.

Quotas have also been opened for the import of 2,840 metric tons of Arabica coffee and 485 metric tons of Robusta coffee (with the exception of coffees of a lower grade than Type 5, New York) from all countries.

If desired application may be made for licences for two equal half-yearly amounts and evidence of importation of coffee from any foreign country and from producing countries of the franc zone should be supplied.

In both the above cases applications for import licences on the prescribed form, accompanied by pro-forma invoices in triplicate must be deposited with La Delegation aux Affaires Economiques, Division du Commerce Exterieux et Interieur, Administration Centrale, Rue Bertheyere, Algiers by October 15, 1962.

Requisitioning of Business Premises

THE BRITISH Consulate-General at Algiers has also reported the introduction of legislation concerning the requisitioning and functioning of business premises in the absence of their owners.

From October 7, 1962, local Prefects will have the power to nominate managers from the trades and industries concerned to run businesses, including factories and farms, which have been closed for two months or more. They may also expel illegal occupants of residential and business accommodation.

Should the legal owners return to Algeria and continue to operate their business, the management of their concerns will be given back to them, after they themselves have drawn up their own description of the property and an inventory, which will be compared by a suitable referee with the details drawn up by the Prefects at the time of requisitioning.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 280 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of September 14, 1962, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government Notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781). The amendments are as follows:

In that part relating to the **Soap Manufacturing Industry** by the insertion of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Goods	Item	Effective Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Alkaline salts of sulphonated or sulphated alkylates, fatty alcohols or hydrocarbons; containing not less than 50 per cent. of active detergent materials	206 (b)	30%	20%	20%	10%
		or per 100 lb.			
		£0 15s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			

In the October issue

● CHINA 1961-2: Annual Review

Keep in touch with Commonwealth thought. Write for specimen copy of 'Commonwealth Digest and World Economic Review'

Britain's Journal for East/West relations

FAR EAST TRADE

Public Affairs · Business · Industry · Economy

Published monthly: Yearly Subn. 36/- Single copy 3/-

LAURENCE FRENCH PUBLICATIONS, LTD., 3 Belsize Crescent, NW3 *Tel.*: Swiss Cottage 4481 (7 lines) *Cables*: Frenpub, London NW3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Refund of Duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.1476 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of September 14, 1962, amends the third Schedule of the Customs Tariff and provides for a refund of duty to the extent set out below, on goods imported in the circumstances as mentioned and which are re-exported or abandoned unconditionally to the State.

Item	Article	Rebate	Refund
985	By inserting, after Item 984, the following new item: '985 Goods, not having been imported contrary to to the provisions of any law, on which duty amounting to not less than fifty rand has been paid and which, irrespective of having been released from customs control, are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner: (a) not to conform to the sample or specification according to which they were ordered; or (b) to be legally unsaleable in the Republic because they do not conform to a standard required by law; or (c) to have been supplied in error . . Provided such goods, within six months of the date of their entry for customs purposes: (i) are re-exported under customs supervision; or (ii) are accepted back into the custody of the Department after unconditional abandonment to the State and acceptance, in writing, by the importer, of the risk and responsibility for the cost of destruction.	—	The whole duty.'

Customs Tariff Application

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7, 1962, (page 530) of the tariff application for the withdrawal of rebate facilities on certain yarns included in Tariff Application List No. 312. Government Notice No. 666, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of September 14 republishes the application with an amendment in paragraph (a) as follows:

(a) Yarns, other than flax and filament yarns of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, and man-made filament fibre yarns other than rayon or cellulose acetate and cotton yarns of a free-on-board price not exceeding 35c per lb. by weight, jute, woollen or worsted (in both cases containing more than 50 per cent. by weight of wool), for use in the manufacture of woven fabrics, not being blanketing, blankets, rugs, shawls, carpets, carpeting, calico, drill, twill or sateen, but including denim provided for under tariff item 451 (2).

(b) Yarns, other than filament yarns of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, rubber-thread (covered and uncovered) and man-made filament fibre yarns other than rayon or cellulose acetate for the manufacture of banding, binding, braid, elastic, labels, ribbon, tabs, tape, webbing and similar narrow loom fabrics, provided for under tariff item 451 (5).

(c) Woollen yarns for use in the manufacture of carpets, carpeting, floor rugs and mats, provided for under tariff item 453.

(d) Cotton yarns, single or otherwise, not bleached, coloured, dyed or further processed than mercerized, of a free-on-board price exceeding 35c per lb. but not more than 60c per lb. by weight, for the manufacture of sewing thread.

Customs Tariff Classifications

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 636, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of September 7, 1962, reproduces Amendment List No. 33 to the Customs Tariff Guide. Consequential Customs Tariff reclassifications are as follows:

Handles for Axe and Hatchet.

These handles were classified under tariff item 146 (b) – Axes and Hatchets, other than fireman's and were subject to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources. They have been reclassified under item 270 (1) (b) – Wooden handles for tools or agriculture and other implements – and become subject to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

Hydrometers – Other.

Hydrometers other than those for laboratory use were classified under tariff item 335 and were subject to a duty of 20 per cent. from all sources. They have been reclassified as scientific instruments under tariff item 327 and are now admitted free of duty from all sources.

Ice-Making Machines.

Ice-making machines (a) for industrial purposes were classified under tariff item 118(g) and were admitted free of duty in the minimum column (Britain) and subject to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* in the intermediate column and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* in the maximum column; and (b) those not for industrial purposes were classified under tariff item 335 and were subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources. They have now been reclassified under tariff item 139(e) and are admitted free of duty from all sources.

Indicators and Detectors – Gas.

Indicators and detectors for testing the presence of gas were classified under (a) tariff item 118(c) for mining purposes and were admitted free of duty in the minimum column (Britain) and were subject to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from all other sources; and (b) for other purposes they were classified under tariff item 335 and were subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources. They have now been reclassified as scientific instruments under tariff item 327 and are admitted free of duty from all sources.

Customs Tariff Changes

THE FOLLOWING amendments to the South African Customs Tariff took effect from July 20, 1962. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty in this instance:

Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty		
		Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
130	(a) Parts and accessories, n.e.e. of motor vehicles (other than motor cycles) and of tractors: By the insertion, after sub-paragraph (9) of paragraph (a) of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (10) becoming sub-paragraph (11): (10) Brake drums and wheel hubs, whether or not combined or attached . per lb.	— with a —	10 minimum 20%	— of —
	By the addition to the notes to paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of the following: 'Brake drums and wheel hubs whether or not combined or attached.' The notes to paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) read as follows: 'The following parts and materials whether or not in the form prescribed by the Minister, shall be excluded from this paragraph.'			

Weights and Measures Regulations

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.1452, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of August 31, 1962, sets out the new consolidation of the regulations under the South African Weights and Measures Act, 1958.

A copy of these regulations may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	**10 Aug. 1962**
Board of Trade Departments . . .	**3 Aug. 1962**
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	**in this issue**
E.C.G.D. Local Offices . . .	**14 July 1961**
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	**17 Aug. 1962**
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	**21 July 1961**

EQUATORIAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Common External Tariff (including the Republic of Cameroon)

THE STATES of the Equatorial Customs Union and Cameroon have recently instituted a Common External Tariff, of which the main provisions are given below. (A notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, page 4, gives details of trade arrangements between the Federal Republic of Cameroon and Great Britain).

1. A Common External Tariff in which the duties, applicable to imports, are additional to the duties and fiscal entry taxes previously in force was imposed on July 1, 1962. This tariff is common to all four Equatorial African Customs Union States, and the Republic of Cameroon.

2. The rates of duty in the Common External Tariff are given in Table A below and make up the minimum tariff. A general tariff, triple the minimum tariff, can be applied in case of need to certain countries or for certain specific products.

3. Products imported from France and members of the Union of African and Malagasy States are freed from customs duties in the Common External Tariff: as also are goods from E.E.C. countries until December 31, 1962.

4. The application of the Common External Tariff is suspended for the goods and products listed in Table B below under conditions which will be fixed annually.

The French texts of the Act and tables may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

TABLE 'A'

Common External Customs duty

Chap. 1. Live animals
All positions: 15%, breeding animals exempt, except poultry.

Chap. 2. Meat and edible meat offals
All positions: 25%.

Chap. 3. Fish, crustaceans and molluscs
All positions: 15% except fresh tunny fish and sardines: 20%.

Chap. 4. Milk and milk products, bird's eggs and natural honey
All positions: 15%.

Chap. 5. Other products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 6. Live trees and other plants, and floricultural products
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 7. Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
All positions: 20%, except 07-01-52 (potatoes): 15%.

Chap. 8. Edible fruit and nuts, peel of melons or nitrus fruit
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 9. Coffee, tea, mate and spices
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 10. Cereals
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 11. Products of the milling industry, malt and starches, gluten, inulin
All positions: 30%, except 11-07 (malt): 10%.

Chap. 12. Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit, industrial and medical plants, straw and fodder
All positions: 25%, except 12-06 (hops): 10% and 12-07-73 (kola nuts): 10%.

Chap. 13. Raw vegetable materials of a kind suitable for use in dyeing or tanning; lacs, gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 14. Vegetable plaiting and carving materials, vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included
All positions: 15%.

Chap. 15. Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal and vegetable waxes
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 16. Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans or molluscs
All positions: 20%, except 16-04-12 (sardines): 10%.

Chap. 17. Sugars and sugar confectionery
All positions: 15%, except 17-01-21-22 and 23: 30%.

Chap. 18. Cocoa and cocoa preparations
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 19. Preparations of cereals, flour or starch, pastry cook's products
All positions: 25%.

Chap. 20. Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 21. Miscellaneous edible preparations
All positions: 20%, except 21-02 (coffee extracts): 30%.

Chap. 22. Beverages, spirits and vinegar

All positions: 15%, except	22-01	(mineral waters)	10%
	22-02	(lemonade, aerated waters)	20%
	22-03	(beers)	30%
	22-08	(ethyl alcohol)	20%
	22-09-25	(spirits, obtained by distilling molasses and sugar cane) (rum or tafia)	20%

Chap. 23. Residues and wastes from the food industry, prepared animal fodder

All positions: 10%, except	23-01-31	(flours and meals of fish)	20%
	23-02	(residues from milling industry)	20%
	23-04	(groundnut oil cakes)	20%

Chap. 24. Tobacco
24-01 (raw tobacco): 15%.
24-02 (manufactured tobacco): 30%.

Chap. 25. Salt, sulphur, earth and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement

All positions: 10%, except	25-01-09	(salt, other)	5%
	25-22	(lime)	20%
	25-23	(cement)	20%
	25-32-19	(natron)	20%

Chap. 26. Metallic ores, slag and ash
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 27. Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances, mineral waxes
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 28. Inorganic chemicals, organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare earth metals, of radio-active elements and of isotopes
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 29. Organic chemicals
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 30. Pharmaceutical products
All positions: 15%.

Chap. 31. Fertilizers
All positions: 5%.

Chap. 32. Tanning and dyeing extracts, tannins and their derivatives, dyes, colours, paints and varnishes, putty, fillers and stoppings, inks
All positions: 15%, except 32-09: 30%.

Chap. 33. Essential oils and resinoids, perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations
All positions: 15%, except 33-06: 30%.

Chap. 34. Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing and scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes and dental waxes
All positions: 20%, except 34-01 and 34-02 (soap, etc.): 30%.

Chap. 35. Albuminoidal substances, glues
All positions: 15%.

Chap. 36. Explosives, pyrotechnic products, matches, pyrophoric alloys, certain combustible preparations
All positions: 10%, except 36-06 (matches): 20%.

Chap. 37. Photographic and cinematographic goods
All positions: 15%.

Chap. 38. Miscellaneous chemical products
All positions: 15%, except 38-11-19: 25%.

Chap. 39. Artificial resins and plastics materials, cellulose esters and ethers, articles thereof
All positions: 10%, except 39-07: 25%.

Chap. 40. Rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof
All positions: 20%, except 40-14: 10%.

Chap. 41. Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 42. Articles of leather, saddlery and harness, travel goods, handbags and the like, articles of animal gut (other than silk worm gut)
All positions: 25%.

Chap. 43. Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 44. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 45. Cork and articles of cork
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 46. Manufactures of straw, of esparto, and of other plaiting materials, basketware and wickerwork
All positions: 25%.

Chap. 47. Paper-making materials
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 48. Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
All positions: 25%.

Chap. 49. Printed books and other products of the printing industry
All positions: EXEMPT, except 49-08, 49-09, 49-10, and 49-11: 15%.

Chap. 50. Silk and silk waste
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 51. Man-made fibres (continuous)
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 52. Metallised textiles
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 53. Wool and other animal hair
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 54. Flax and ramie
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 55. Cotton
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 56. Man-made fibres (discontinuous)
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 57. Other vegetable textile materials, yarn and woven fabric of paper yarn
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 58. Carpets, mats, matting and tapestries, pile and chenille fabrics, narrow fabrics, trimmings, tulle, and other net fabrics, lace, embroidery
All positions: 20%, except 58-01, 58-02: 30%.

Chap. 59. Wadding and felt, cordage, ropes and cables, special fabrics, impregnated and coated fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 60. Knitted and crocheted goods
All positions: 20%, except 60-04 (under clothing): 30%.
60-05 (outer garments): 30%.

Chap. 61. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of textile fabric, felt or bonded fibre fabric
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 62. Other made-up textile articles
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 63. Old clothing and other textile articles, rags
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 64. Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts of such articles
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 65. Headgear and parts thereof
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 66. Umbrellas, sunshades, walking-sticks, whips, riding crops and parts thereof
All positions: 20%.

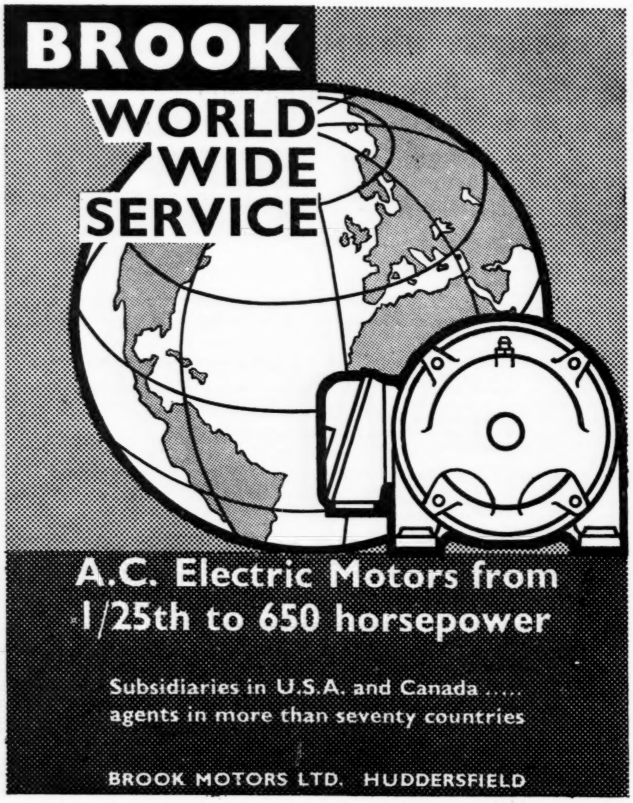
Chap. 67. Prepared feathers and down, and articles made of feathers or of down, artificial flowers, articles of human hair, fans
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 68. Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement, of asbestos, of mica, and of similar materials
All positions: 20%, except 68-09 (panels, boards, tiles, etc., of wood fibre, straw, etc.): 30%.
68-14 (friction materials): 10%.

Chap. 69. Ceramic products
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 70. Glass and glassware
All positions: 20%.

(*Continued on next page*)


BROOK
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
A.C. Electric Motors from 1/25th to 650 horsepower
Subsidiaries in U.S.A. and Canada .... agents in more than seventy countries
BROOK MOTORS LTD. HUDDERSFIELD

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

Export Invoices for all Commonwealth Countries,
E.F.T.A. Certificates
and Portuguese Declarations of Cargo

Complete price list on request

For our unequalled return of post service — write, wire or phone

THE CHATSWORTH PRESS & PAPER CO., LTD.
39, WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON, N.W.2. Tel: Gladstone 9861 (3 lines)

Wanted STOCKS for CASH

We are cash buyers of merchandise of every description. Also Clearance Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Surplus and Redundant Stocks, also BOTTLES, Jars, Screw Caps, Cartons, and other Packaging Materials. In fact, goods of all kinds can be disposed of through us without delay, on the most favourable terms, and without trouble.

Should you have anything for disposal either now or at any future time please send us samples, full particulars and price on a cash settlement basis and the matter will have our immediate and careful attention.

RELIANCE TRADING CO.
75, FAIRFAX ROAD, SWISS COTTAGE, LONDON, N.W.6
Phone: KILburn 0581 and 0038. *Grams:* Gordon, Kilburn 0581

Equatorial African Customs Union (*Continued*)

Chap. 71. *Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, rolled precious metals, and articles thereof, imitation jewellery, coin*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 72. *Coin*
All positions: EXEMPT.

Chap. 73. *Iron and steel and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%, except 73-13-41: 30%.
Cables, plaited bands and similar, of iron or steel thread, excluding insulated electric cables: 10%.
73-31: 30%
73-32-02: 30%
73-32-91: 30%
73-32-99: 10%
73-35: 10%
73-38: 30%

Chap. 74. *Copper and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 75. *Nickel and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 76. *Aluminium and articles thereof*
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 77. *Magnesium and beryllium and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 78. *Lead and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 79. *Zinc and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 80. *Tin and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 81. *Other base metals employed in metallurgy and articles thereof*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 82. *Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal, parts thereof*
All positions: 20%, except 82-01: 15%
82-02: 15%
82-11: 25%

Chap. 83. *Miscellaneous articles of base metals*
All positions: 20%.

Chap. 84. *Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, parts thereof*
All positions: 20%, except motors for cars of cylinder capacity less than 6,000 c.c.; 10% motors for cars of cylinder capacity more than 6,000 c.c.: 5%.
Aviation motors, parts and spares: EXEMPT.
84-06-79: 5%
84-07: 10%
84-12: 25%
84-15-08: 25%
84-15-09: 10%
84-15-29: 10%
84-15-31: 10%
84-17-11: 5%
84-22-19: 10%
84-41: 10%
84-48: 10%
Hand cutting-tools: 10%
84-62: 10%
84-63 to 65: 10%

Chap. 85. *Electrical machinery and equipment: parts thereof*
All positions: 20% except 85-01: 15%.
Hand cutting-tools: 10%
85-08: 10%

Chap. 86. *Railway and tramway locomotives, rolling stock and parts thereof. railway equipment, traffic signalling equipment (not electrically powered).*
All positions: 10%.

Chap. 87. *Vehicles other than railways or tramway rolling stock, and parts thereof*
All positions: 20%, except 87-02: 30%
87-06: 10%
87-08: EXEMPT
87-09: 30%
87-10: 30%
87-11 EXEMPT
87-12-51: EXEMPT

Chap. 88. *Aircraft and parts thereof, parachutes, catapults and similar aircraft launching gear, ground flying trainers*
All positions: EXEMPT.

Chap. 89. *Ships, boats and floating structures*
All positions: 20%, except 89-01-01 and 89-01-04: EXEMPT
89-01-06: EXEMPT
89-04: 10%

Chap. 90. *Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus, parts thereof.*
All positions: 20%, except 90-17 to 20: 10%

Chap. 91. *Clocks and watches and parts thereof*
All positions: 30%.

Chap. 92. *Musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles*
All positions: 20%..

Chap. 93. *Arms and ammunition, parts thereof*
All positions: 20%, except 93-03: EXEMPT.

Chap. 94. *Furniture and parts thereof including medical and surgical, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings*
All positions: 30%, except 94-02: 20%

Chap. 95. *Articles and manufacture of carving or moulding materialss*
All positions: 30%

Chap. 96. *Brooms, brushes, feather dusters, powder puffs and sieves*
All positions: 20%

(*Continued on next page*)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

5/- per line, minimum 25/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

TRANSLATIONS IN ALL LANGUAGES with speed and accuracy. Sales and technical literature a speciality. Translagency Ltd., Translagency House, 4 Norland Square, W.11. Telephone: PARk 3333.

LARGE FACTORY AVAILABLE in Holland in one of the large towns. As a result of changes on the world market the continuation of the present production is impossible. Owners are willing to sell or to let factory. Owners are also willing to participate in any new enterprise which assures continuation of the plant. Skilled labour available. New boilers, own electricity plant, water purification. Write Box M 9289, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

WANTED SURPLUS GALVANISED BOLTS and nuts for electrical overhead lines. Please send details to A. I. Iny, 133 Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Telephone: Monarch 2308.

TWO 100-kw. GENERATOR SETS (less engines). 460/230v., 3-phase, sixty cycles, 600 r.p.m. Brush Alternators, complete with feeder panel, auto voltage regulators, spares, etc. The above Sets are new and unused, in original packing cases, due to cancelled shipment. Offered at fraction of makers' price. Stored London Area. Technical details on request. Box M9305, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for re-mould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of runners and regrooved tyres and new re-moulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel.: Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

A FOREIGN LANGUAGE in a few months, for yourself or your staff, with easy ASSiMiL way. You *assimilate* the language and acquire the accent naturally *by listening* to the living language on gramophone records with an illustrated book to guide you. Preliminary and Complete Courses in French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish. A Pitman follow-on course available for technical and commercial expressions. Details from ASSiMiL, 78 Farncombe, Godalming, Surrey.

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence. 31 Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.2. Tel.: Trafalgar 5213.

ELEPHANTIDE (REGD.)

INSULATING PRESSBOARD

for all Oil Immersed Electrical Apparatus such as

TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHGEAR, etc.

Also PRESS PAPERS FOR CLOTH FINISHING

B. S. & W. WHITELEY, LTD., POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE, YORKSHIRE.

Telephone: ARTHINGTON 2121 • TELEX. 55103 • Grams: WHITELEY, POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE

Equatorial African Customs Union (*Continued*)

Chap. 97. *Toys, games and sports requisites, parts thereof*
All positions: 20%
Chap. 98. *Miscellaneous manufactured articles*
All positions: 20%
Chap. 99. *Works of art, collector's pieces and antiques*
ALL positions: EXEMPT.

TABLE 'B'

Products for which the customs duties are temporarily suspended for certain countries.

Tariff No.	Description of Products	Favoured Countries
Ex 03-02-19	Cod and klipfish	Gabon, Cameroon.
03-02-39	Salted or pickled fish, dried or smoked. Otherwise packed	Gabon, Cameroon.
09-02-01	Green tea	Chad.
09-02-11	Black tea	Chad.
10-06-17	Rice, whole grains, ground to remove pericarp, whether glazed or polished or not, other .	Gabon.
16-04-12	Fish, prepared or preserved (including caviare) in hermetically sealed containers, in cans, glasses, jars, tubes, etc.	Gabon.
24-01-08	Unmanufactured tobacco in leaves or midribs, other	Gabon.
25-01-09	Common salt (including rock, sea and table salt) pure sodium choride, other than for retail sale	Chad.
25-23	Hydraulic cements (including cements not powdered, classified 'clinkers') also coloured .	Chad, Central African Republic.
27-10	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude, preparations, n.e.s. or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituent of the preparations . .	Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon.
27-11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	
27-14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale oil residues .	Central African Republic, Gabon, Cameroon, Chad, Congo.
27-15	Bitumen and asphalt, natural, bituminous shale, asphaltic rock and tar sands . .	
27-16	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, or on mineral tar pitch (e.g., bituminous mastics, cutbacks)	
Ex 35-06	Glues for plywood	Congo, Gabon.
55-09-19	Other woven fabrics of cotton, unbleached .	Cameroon.
55-09-61 55-90-67	Other woven fabrics of cotton, printed or the like, bearing motifs obtained by painting, application of cropping flock or otherwise Other woven fabrics of cotton. Other printed or the like, bearing motifs obtained by painting, application of cropping flock or otherwise	Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Chad.
57-10-29	Woven fabrics of jute, for packaging cotton for export	Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic.
62-01	Travelling rugs and blankets . . .	Central African Republic, Congo, Chad, Gabon, Cameroon.
62-03-01	New sacks and bags of a kind used for package of goods, of jute fabric . . .	Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon.
62-03-03	Used sacks and bags of a kind used for package of goods, of jute fabric . . .	
62-03-11	Sacks and bags of a kind used for package of goods, imported full, of jute fabric .	
73-38-21	Articles of a kind used for domestic purposes, builder's sanitaryware for indoor use, and parts of such articles and ware, of iron or steel, enamelled	Chad, Gabon.
84-23	Excavating, levelling, boring and extracting machinery, stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals or ores (e.g. mechanical shovels, coal cutters, excavators, scrapers, levellers, and bulldozers), pile drivers . .	Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon.
Ex 84-36	Machines, for extruding man-made textiles, of a kind used for processing natural or man-made textile fibres, machines and apparatus for cotton picking	Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic.
Ex 84-49	Tools for hand-working, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor, cutting tools	Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo.
Ex 85-05	Tools for handworking, with self-contained electric motor, cutting tools . .	
87-01-11	Winch tractors	Congo, Central African, Republic, Chad, Gabon, Cameroon.
87-01-22	Tractors with spark-ignition or compression-ignition engine, track-laying, weighing more than 4,000 kgms.	
87-01-47	Tractors with spark-ignition or compression-ignition engine, wheeled, weighing more than 4,000 kgms.	
Ex 87-02	Light vehicles, of the jeep type and similar, with two driving axles	Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Lower Tower Street
BIRMINGHAM, 19

Manufacturers of

Brass Spur Teeth
Grommets

THE LET

Brass Eyelets and Rings
Ventilator Eyelets

We hold stocks of all sizes
Telephone: ASTon Cross 1711-2

SCREWING MACHINES

For BOLTS and PIPES
Portable, for Hand and Power.
As used by Railways, Docks, Public Works and Engineers.

JAMES N. DURIE & CO. LTD.
Dockfields, Shipley, Yorks.

COUBRO & SCRUTTON LTD.

11 WEST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.14
ELFIN WORKS, 5 DURWARD STREET,
WHITECHAPEL, E.1

Ship Stores Merchants, Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders Joiners, Oar, Mast and Flag Makers, Sail and Cover Makers, Radio Masts and Aerial Equipment Specialists, Mast Erectors, Testing Lifting Tackle for Ships and Factories, Tarpaulin Hire Service.

Works: LANSDOWNE ROAD, TILBURY DOCKS

Branches:
NEWPORT (Mon.), LIVERPOOL, SOUTH SHIELDS, CARDIFF, MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

Telephone: EASt 5467/8/9 TILBURY 2022 BIShopsgate 0611/4

H. H. DURHAM LTD.

THE NEW BLUEBIRD ACCOUNTING MACHINES—FULL ALPHABET KEYBOARD WITH ONE or TWO ADDING REGISTERS
for
CHEQUE WRITING—PAYABLE ORDERS, TRADERS CREDITS.
MULTIPLE REGISTER MACHINES
for
ANALYSIS—LEDGERS—P.A.Y.E.

85, BLACKFRIARS RD, LONDON, S.E.1
Phone: WATerloo 6081 for demonstration

WIDE AND NARROW
BAND SAW BLADES

★

E. W. KENDALL & CO. LTD.,
10, Sewardstone Road, London, E.2.
Tel: ADVance 4276

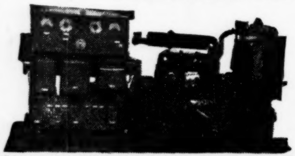
ANDREW FRASER & Co. Ltd.

First and Foremost in Hydraulics

64/65, Vincent Square
Westminster
London, S.W.1

Tel: Victoria 6736/9

30KVA PAXMAN/BTH DIESEL ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS



230/133/3/50 voltage or 400/230/3/50 voltage as required. Unused since full reconditioning.

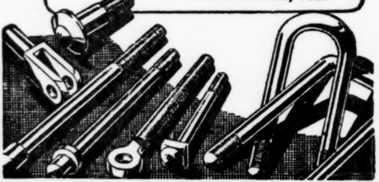
All sizes of Generators available from 2 kVA to 400 kVA
We are reliable suppliers of all ex-govt. surplus material and equipment. Ask for lists of stocks available.

DOMINION SALES (LONDON) LTD
RENWICK ROAD, BARKING, ESSEX
Tel: DOMinion 4445/6 and 5226 - Grams: Dosalfin, London

Spring Centre Bolt SPECIALISTS

U BOLTS AND THROUGH BOLTS MANUFACTURERS. SPECIALISTS IN MACHINING LONG COMPONENTS AND REPETITION WORK.

The Cossentine Bolt & Engineering Co. Ltd.
The Platt, Putney, S.W.15.
Phone: PUTney 7121



ABBEY HEAT TREATMENTS LTD.

Our advanced techniques and reliable service have established a fine reputation. Try us for all types of Heat Treatment and Chemical Blacking.
On A.I.D., A.R.B., W.O. Approved lists for Inspection.

Plaza Works, Merton High Street,
London, S.W.19.
Cherrywood 2291/2.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

PLASTIC MOULDINGS FOR THE TRADE

Mouldings to customers' specification in Nylon, Diakon, Polythene, Polystyrene, and Acetate. Also High Frequency welding.
The only blind injection moulding workshop in the world.
We shall be pleased to discuss your Plastic problems entirely without obligation.

Competitive prices • Prompt deliveries
PELICAN HOUSE, 88-92, PECKHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15 TELEPHONE: ROD 6153
(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

LAB2

Mark M. Cansick, M.S.M.A.

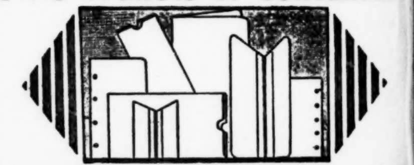
EXPORT?

My organization, if appointed your export managers, will do all the work, suffer all the headaches, and carry the financial responsibility. If you are interested let us have a talk together. We offer a COMPLETE EXPORT SERVICE to manufacturers without their own Export Department.

Export Managers for: "BURGESS" Silencers; "HERMETITE" Jointing Compounds; "GRELCO" Terminal Blocks; "STEDIWELD" Arc Welders; "TORQUEMETER" Torque Wrenches.

Mark Cansick & Co. Ltd.
EXPORT MERCHANTS & SPECIALIST EXPORT MANAGERS
44 HIGHGATE HIGH STREET, LONDON, N,6
Telephone: Mountview 0094/5 Cables: Cansico, London

PVC Wallets & Containers



Salesmen's Albums, Document Cases, Cheque Book and Travel Cheque Holders, Note Cases, Loose Leaf Binders, Pocket Wallets, Conference Wallets, Swatch Covers, Advertising Gifts, etc.

ACADEMY PLASTICS LTD.,
25-29 ROUNDWOOD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
WILLESDEN 5277 (3 lines)

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, for the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (*Address for telegrams and cables;* Boneblack, London.) Printed in England by Merritt & Hatcher Ltd., London (K109) S.O. Code No. 72-3419.

LTD.
eli-
ne
of
k-
ed
reet,

LIND
GS
Nylon,
cetate.
kshop
ntirely
eries
OAD,
6153
t, 1948)
LAB2

?
inted your
l the work,
d carry the
f you are
k together.
EXPORT
rs without
nent.
"BURGESS"
Jointing
Terminal
Welders;
Wrenches.
td.
ANAGERS
I, N,6
o, London

iners
ue Book
ose Leaf
Wallets,
LTD.,
W.10

ndon,
319.